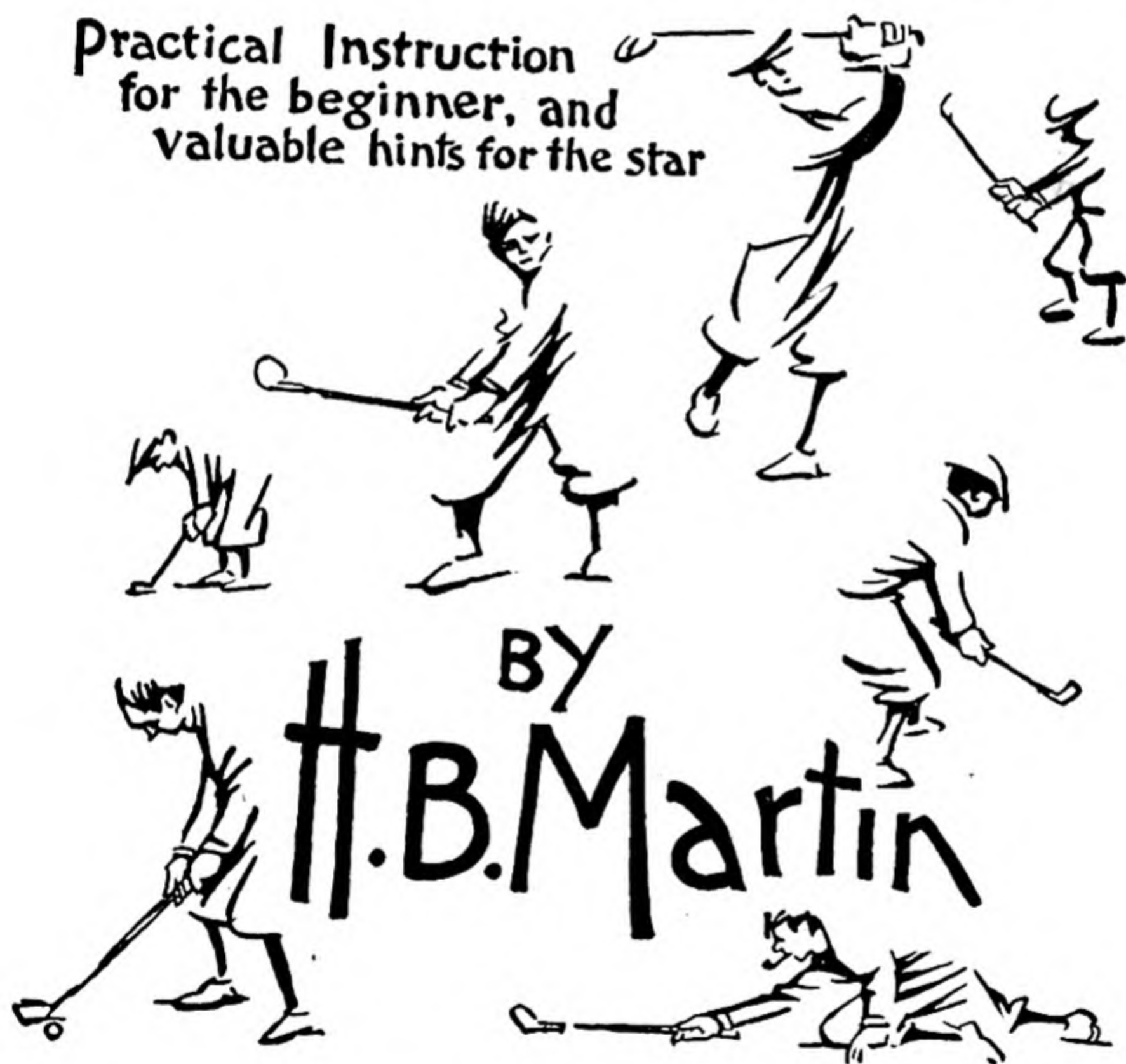


PICTORIAL GOLF



Pictorial Golf

Practical Instruction
for the beginner, and
valuable hints for the star

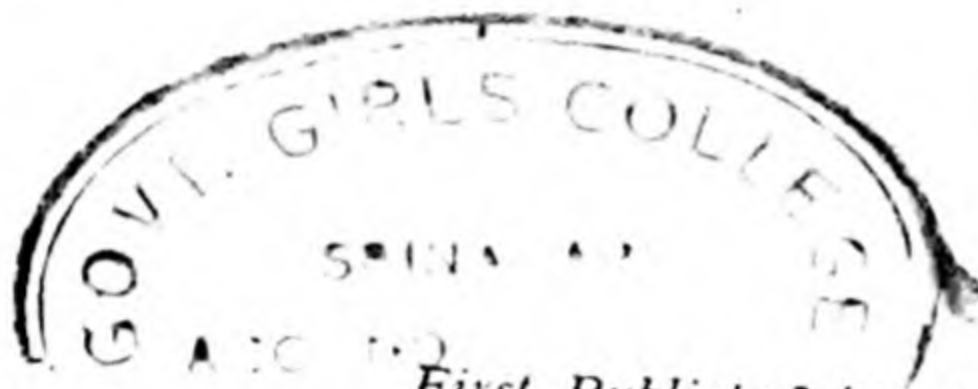


BY
H. B. Martin

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PREFACE

Roger Williams once said: "A little key opens a box in which lies a bunch of keys." The great majority of golfers appear to be looking for that little key to the secrets of a first class game.

Golf, is the simplest of all outdoor games as it merely means the hitting of a little ball from one place to another, but in accomplishing this we meet no end of difficulties and we are further perplexed by a set of rules that adds complications and annoyances.

Golf, after all is a common leveler. George Ade put it just right when he wrote these lines: "When a man steps to the first tee he sheds his social importances, his financial rating and all prestige that he may have acquired in minor activities. He may be a power in the world of thought, but a joke to his caddie. He is what his score card shows him to be, no matter how many zigzags he has on his sweater or how large may be the chequered squares on his important hose."

All is not yet lost to the faithful. There is still hope although like religion, it is mostly within one's self. Every duffer can rise above the obstacles of the game. He can throw off the shackles that bind him by patience and perseverance, if he is fortunate enough to have the right way pointed out. We cannot all be champions, but all of us can improve our game and get more satisfaction out of playing it. To do a thing well we must first know how and the pur-

pose of this volume is to show "how" in a simple, graphic way.

In presenting the pictorial instruction in this book we hope the reader will derive as much pleasure in perusing it as we had in compiling it.

In way of defence, it must be quite evident that the writer has not gained his knowledge of the game by breaking course records or winning championships. It is rather the result of painstaking observations, and we hasten to give credit to some of the leading stars of the game who have been extremely helpful to the writer in discussing the technical part of the game and arriving at some important conclusions.

Among these stars are Walter Hagen, Tommy Armour, Bob MacDonald, Jock Hutchison, Mike Brady, Johnnie Farrell, Harry Vardon, George Duncan, Leo Diegel, Bill Mehlhorn, Alex Smith, Gene Sarazen, Gil Nicholls and others.

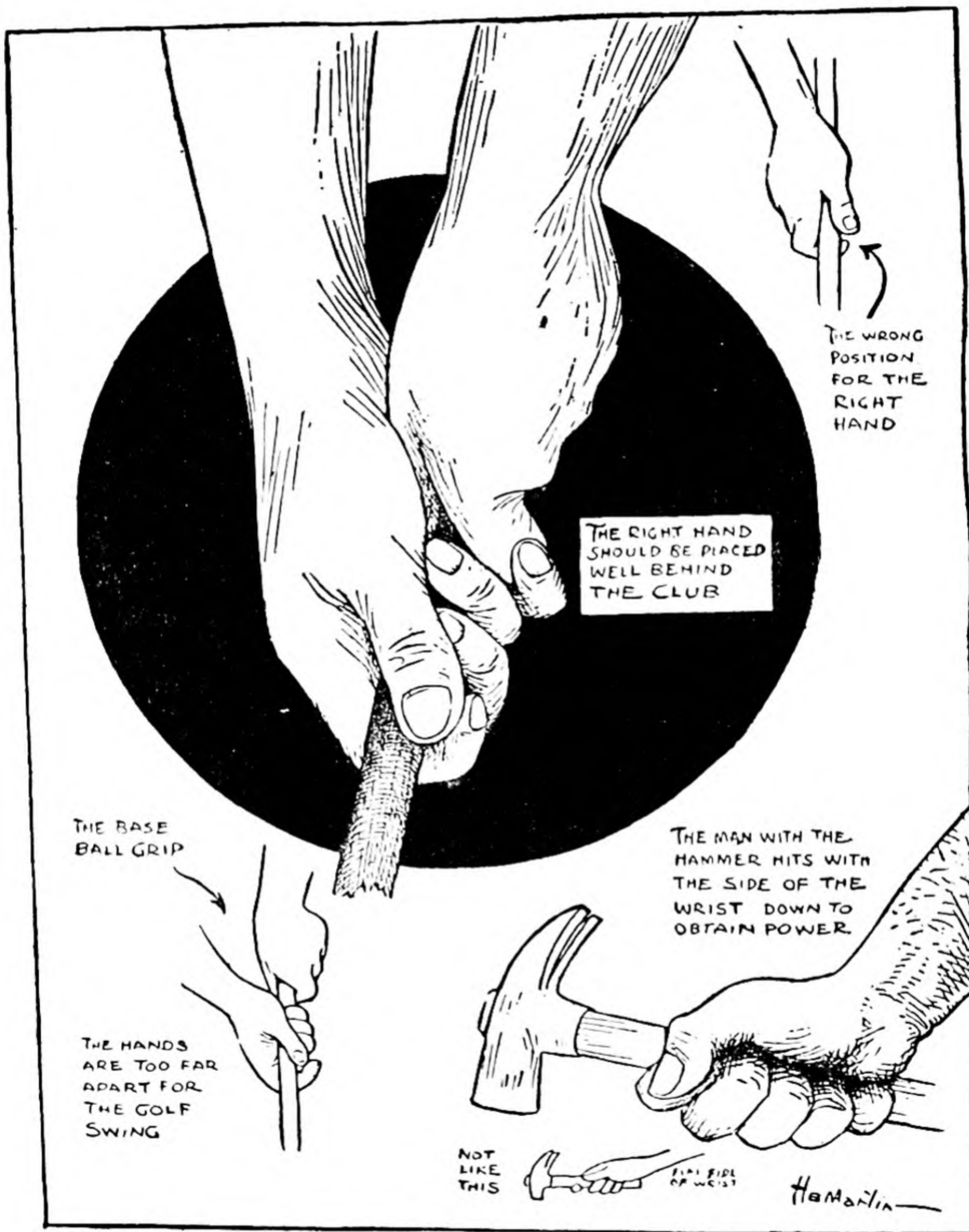
We are proud to admit that we have collaborated with many of them in writing golf articles for the press and we have enjoyed their association on and off the links.

We can safely recommend these valuable tips to the beginner and the duffer and we suggest that the stars too will profit some by glancing over these pages.

In school we learned geography by drawing maps and have applied the same method here substituting diagrams and pictures. It seems to be the easiest way to grasp golf instruction.

H. B. MARTIN

PICTORIAL GOLF



THE OVERLAPPING GRIP

BE SURE OF YOUR GRIP



E sure of your grip," is of first consideration in golf. The most popular and most satisfactory grip is the "over-lapping" as pictured here.

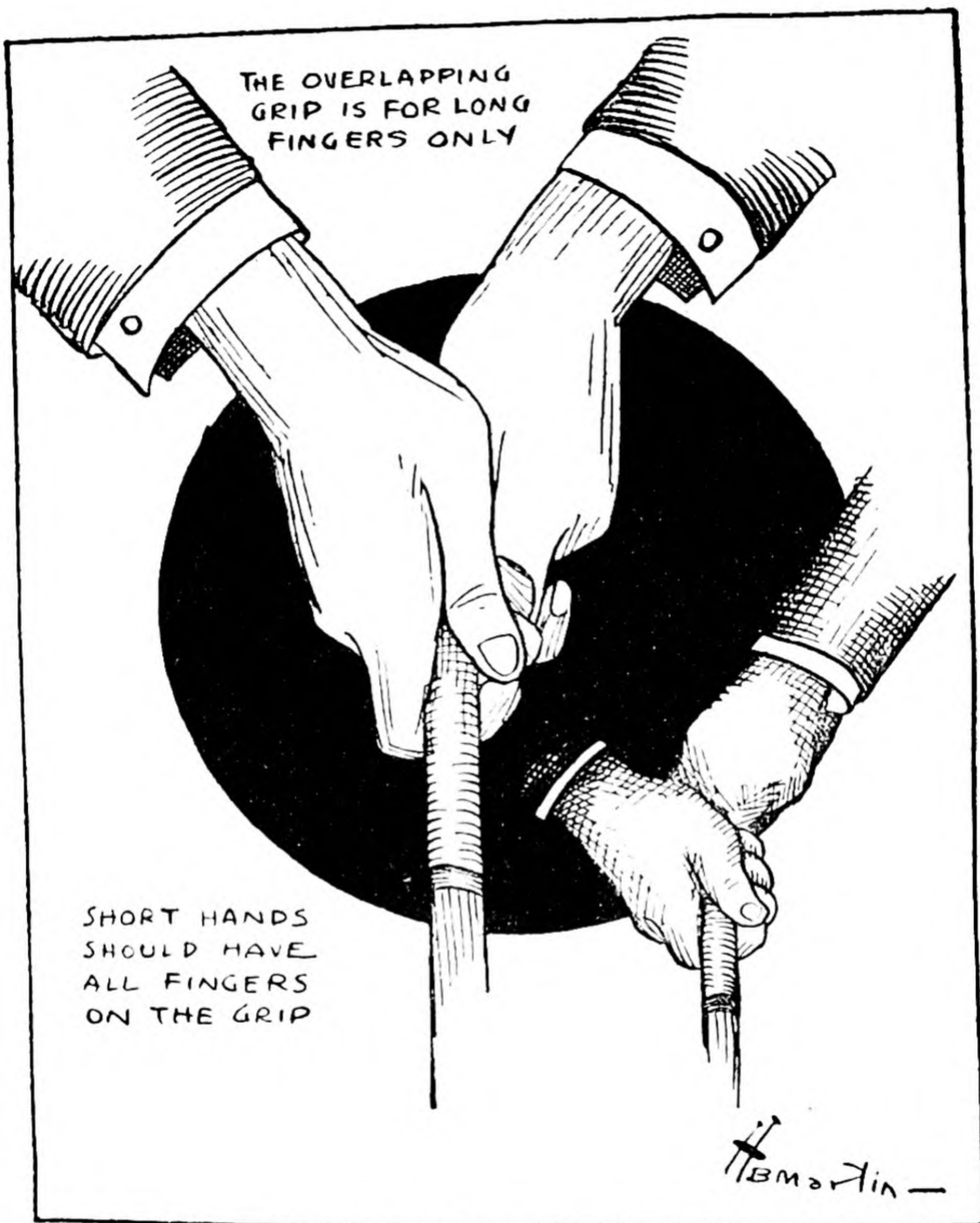
Harry Vardon adopted it years ago and other famous stars have followed his lead. Some still use the two "V" grip with all fingers on the club and appear to be satisfied with results obtained, but this is because of habits formed early in their golf careers.

In starting the game it would be best to get used to over-lapping as the hands united control the club better and furnish more power in the swing.

One hand will not fight the other. The club is gripped in the fingers not in the palms. The left thumb has plenty of room with no fear of being pinched as it lies alongside of the shaft in the palm of the right.

If the reader is an old player he might do well to make a change. If he is a beginner it will be greatly to his advantage to start the right way.





LONG FINGERS USEFUL HERE

LONG FINGERS FOR OVERLAPPING GRIP



LONG hands are essential to the golfer who uses the overlapping grip. The fingers must be long enough to overlap. That is, the first finger of the left hand being covered by the little finger of the right. This brings the hands closer together. The short

pudgy hand must grip the club with all fingers.

The golfer with long fingers is usually a very fine iron club player as fingers are quite essential in manipulating an iron. The man with short fingers need not despair as he can grip quite effectively, but golf does not come as easy for him.

The palm grip has almost if not quite passed out and well that it has. It might suit the baseball player but it does not belong in golf.

With the overlapping grip and the plain old fashioned grip to choose between, one should find either one satisfactory.





THUMB AND FOREFINGER CONTROL

THE REASON WHY



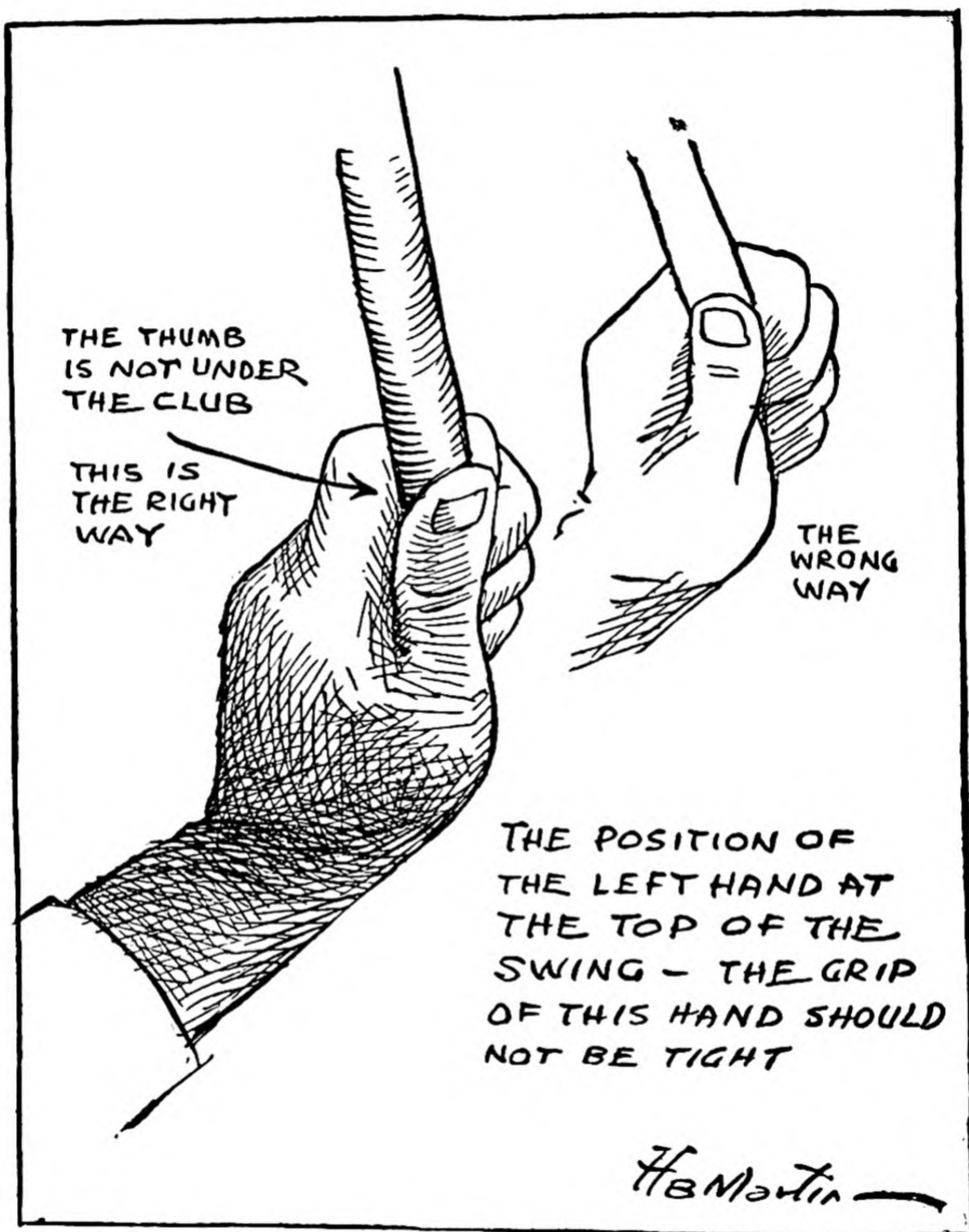
HERE is a reason for the overlapping grip that has never been explained. Golfers who once become accustomed to overlapping never change. In the first place it unites the hands, making them act more nearly as one. In the second place it provides a better contact with the club. The first finger and

thumb of the right hand are the guiding factor. This provides a sense of touch that can't be had with the old fashioned way of holding the club.

The important thing to remember in taking hold of the club is that the fingers, not the palms, take possession of the shaft. The finger grip is powerful and there is less chance for the club to slip while the grip can be relaxed or tightened more easily.

The right hand plays an important part in the swinging of a golf club as it provides the directing touch and also the principal force.





LEFT THUMB SHOULD GRIP SIDE OF CLUB

LEFT THUMB SHOULD GRIP SIDE OF CLUB

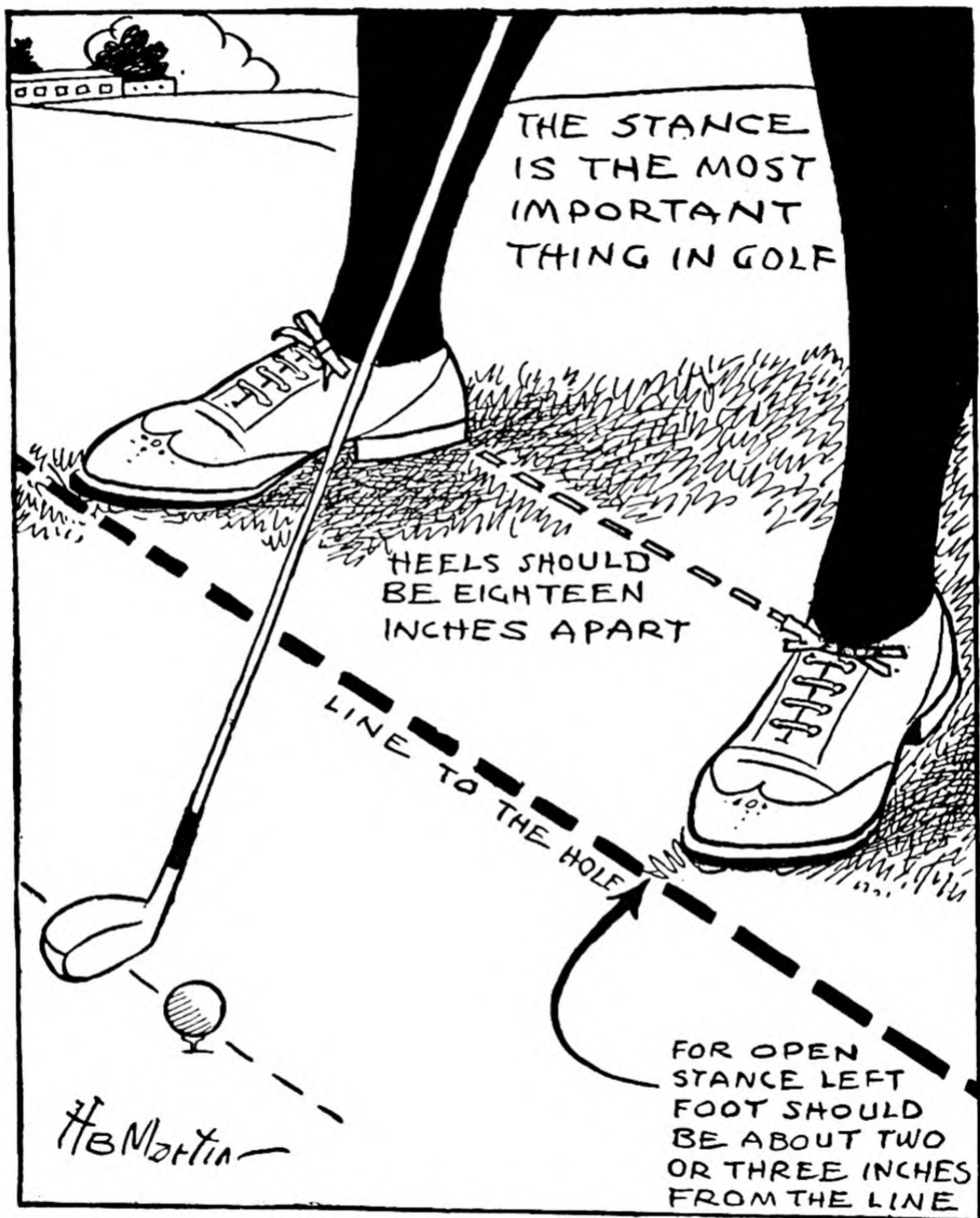


BOB MACDONALD gives us many a good tip in his book on Golf. He describes the position of the left thumb at the top of the swing very thoroughly. Bob insists that it is a great mistake to hold the thumb under the shaft. He points out that the thumb should be alongside the shaft gripping it rather loosely. If held too tightly the

club will not be permitted to fall back over the shoulder to the parallel or horizontal position. When the thumb is under the shaft part of the wrist action must be lost.

MacDonald is a thorough teacher of the game and his advice is always worth something to the finished player as well as to the duffer or beginner. There is much to be gained by following his instructions about the left thumb which has been more or less "in the way" in gripping a golf club. Bob has disposed of it very nicely.





WATCH YOUR STANCE

CORRECT STANCE IN GOLF IMPORTANT

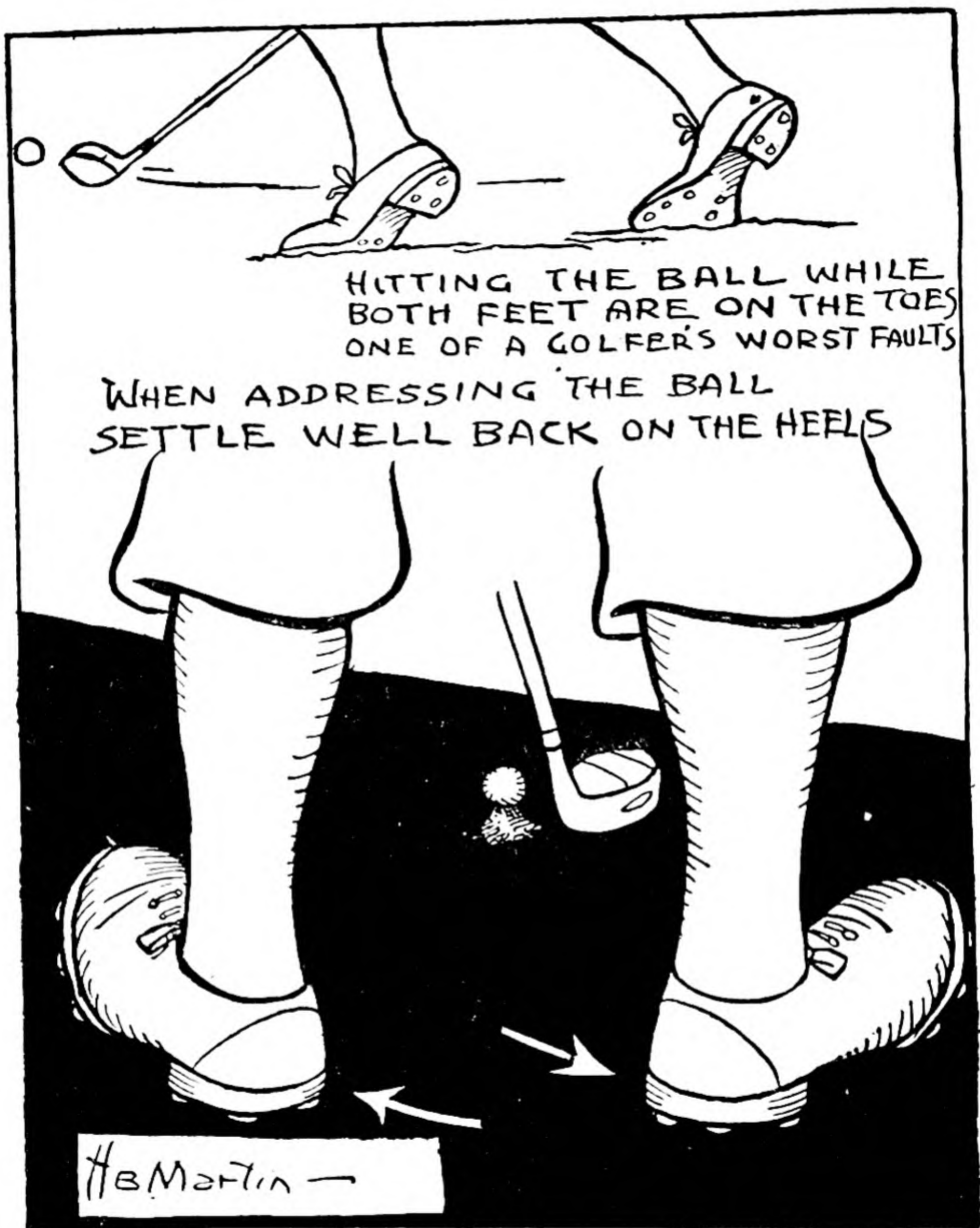


OLFERS, as a rule, minimize the importance of the stance which is everything in golf. A solid foundation is necessary in striking any hard blow. The feet must be well apart lest we lose our balance, and while addressing the ball and at the moment of the impact both heels should be on the ground.

The average person should stand with the heels about eighteen inches apart. In taking the open stance the left toe will be back about three inches at the most. With the square stance the feet should be on the line.

There is the closed stance, of course, such as Francis Ouimet uses, but it is the stance of the golfer who wishes to hook the ball. In no case should the feet be close together in making a drive or a brassie shot, or even a long iron shot. With the feet close together one is likely to throw himself off balance quite easily.





DON'T PLAY OFF YOUR TOES

SETTLE WELL DOWN ON THE HEELS

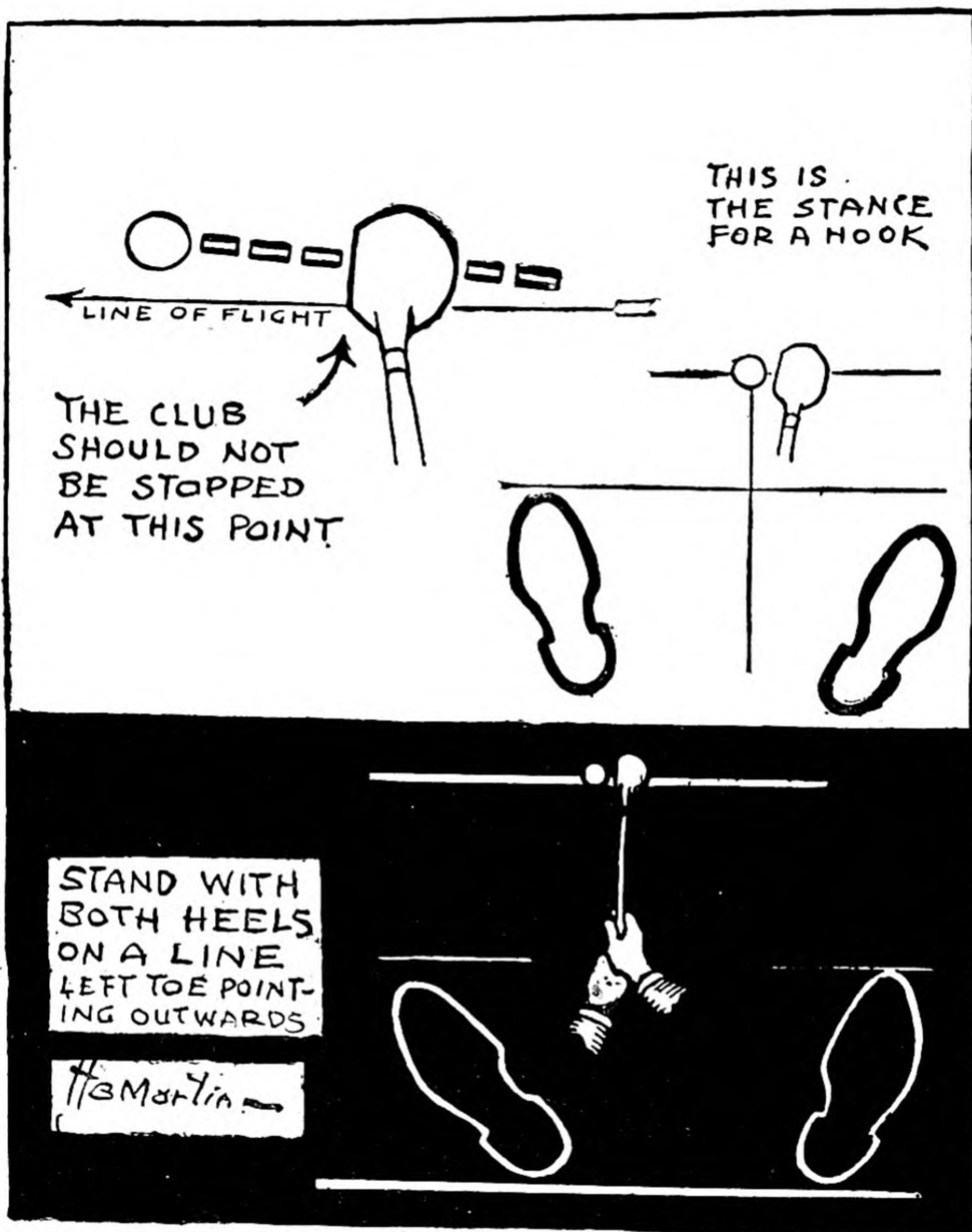


THE best advice that I can offer to the star and the duffer is to settle well down on the heels in the address and then keep this position—lifting only one heel at a time in the back swing and the forward swing,” says Walter Hagen.

“I have seen well known players—champions in fact—rise to their toes at the moment of impact. It is a difficult thing to do and still maintain one’s balance.”

The heels should come up one at a time. When you address the ball you should be well set on both heels. The left comes about two inches off the ground at the top of the swing but it is in its old place the instant the ball is hit. The right heel, which has remained on the ground until this time, begins to rise as the ball starts away. It must rise to accommodate the pivoting of the body which is beginning to unwind as the club starts downward.





STUDY THESE TWO STANCES

ANOTHER NEW GOLF STANCE



ONLY a few realize that there are three separate and distinct stances. The professionals use the open stance, the amateurs as a rule use the square stance, but the third, the closed stance, is used by golfers who have learned more or less of the science of the game and adopt this stance when a pulled ball is desired.

From the lips of the instructor we hear that the square stance is made by placing the toes of both feet on an imaginary line parallel to the line of flight. This is true enough, but a well known professional suggested a better idea and one that is a compromise between the open and the square stance.

Instead of placing both toes on this imaginary line he suggests that both heels be on a line with the line of flight. When this is done we are all set for our drive, but the left toe turned in the direction of the hole produces a sort of open effect which gives a golfer more freedom in the swing.





THE FINISH OF A PERFECT SWING

SWING FIRST CONSIDERATION IN GOLF



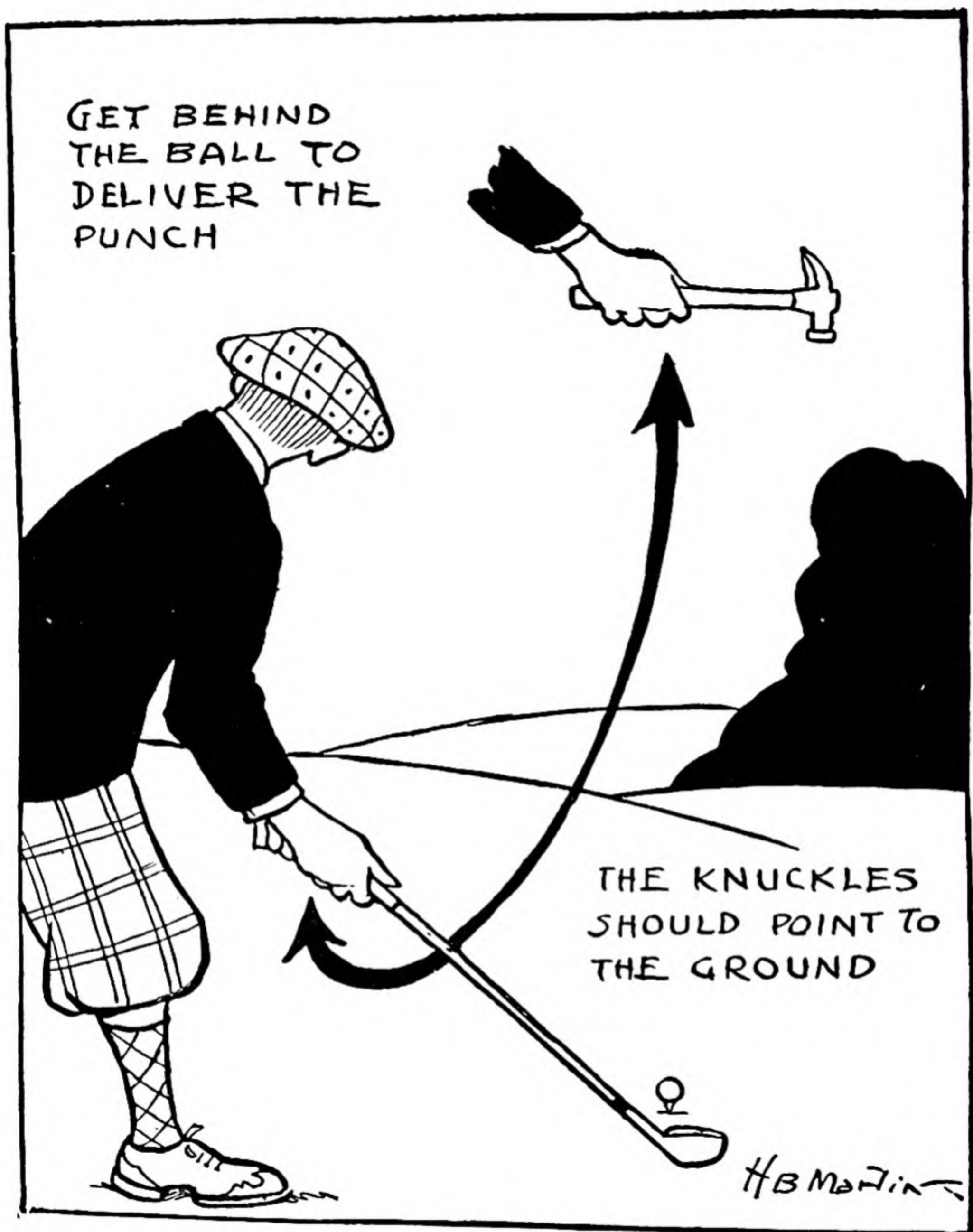
HE swing is every thing in golf. Hitting the ball is of secondary consideration. This may seem strange to the average player who focuses his mind and his eye on the ball and nine times out of ten forgets to make the proper swing." Alex Smith is re-

sponsible for this statement.

Experts know the importance of a well grooved swing. Many stars have insisted that they never need to worry about keeping the eye on the ball as long as the swing is working smoothly.

The right kind of swing will get results where everything else fails. With the correct foot action, the right hip and shoulder motion and perfect timing the shot is bound to be a success. Golfers can even hit a ball blindfolded in this manner.





ANOTHER LESSON IN WRIST WORK

PUTTING PUNCH INTO THE SHOT

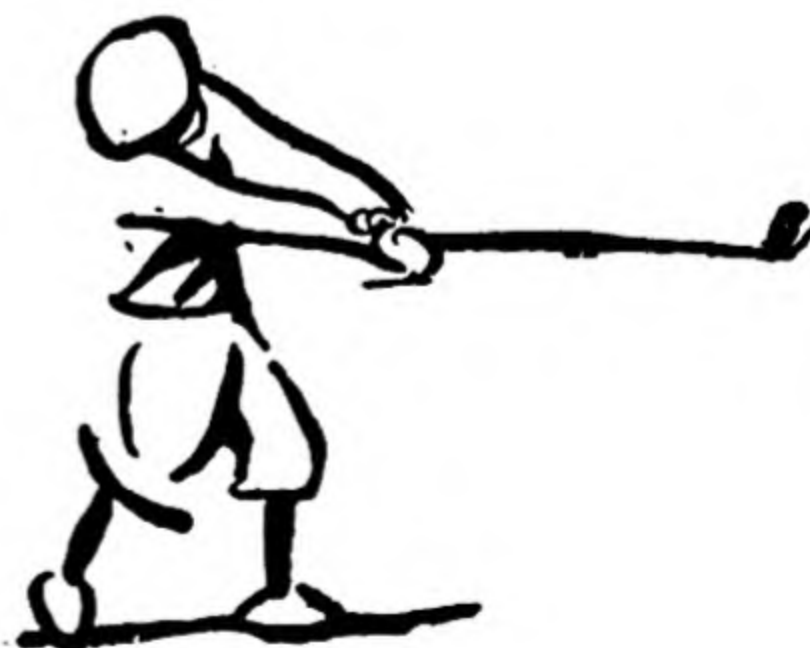


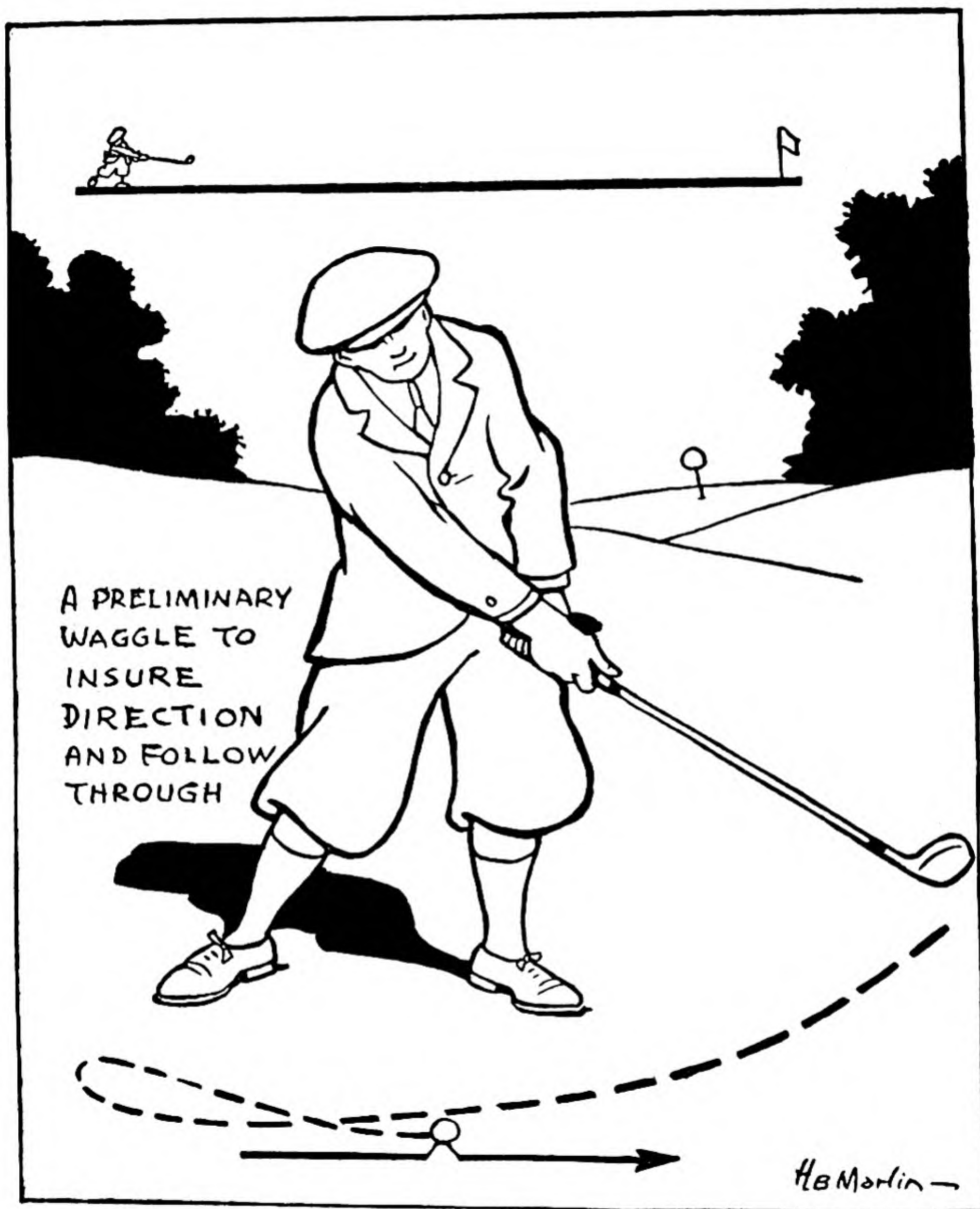
PUTTING the punch into the shot is important. The leading golfers know how to get behind the ball; that is, they place the right hand on the club with the knuckles pointing downward and the narrow side of the forearm toward the hole, or line of flight. When you are holding the club in this manner you are prepared for de-

livering a hard blow.

Look at the picture alongside where the hand and the hammer are shown. If the nail was being driven sideways the knuckles would be pointing downward. In other words, if the hammer was hitting the nail just as the driver hits a golf ball the right hand or the master hand would be in exactly the same position.

This position of the right hand is almost a sure proof against slicing as the ball must start straight and the forearm turning over will hold the ball on the line with slight pull.





PRACTICE THIS BEFORE DRIVING

THE USEFUL WAGGLE



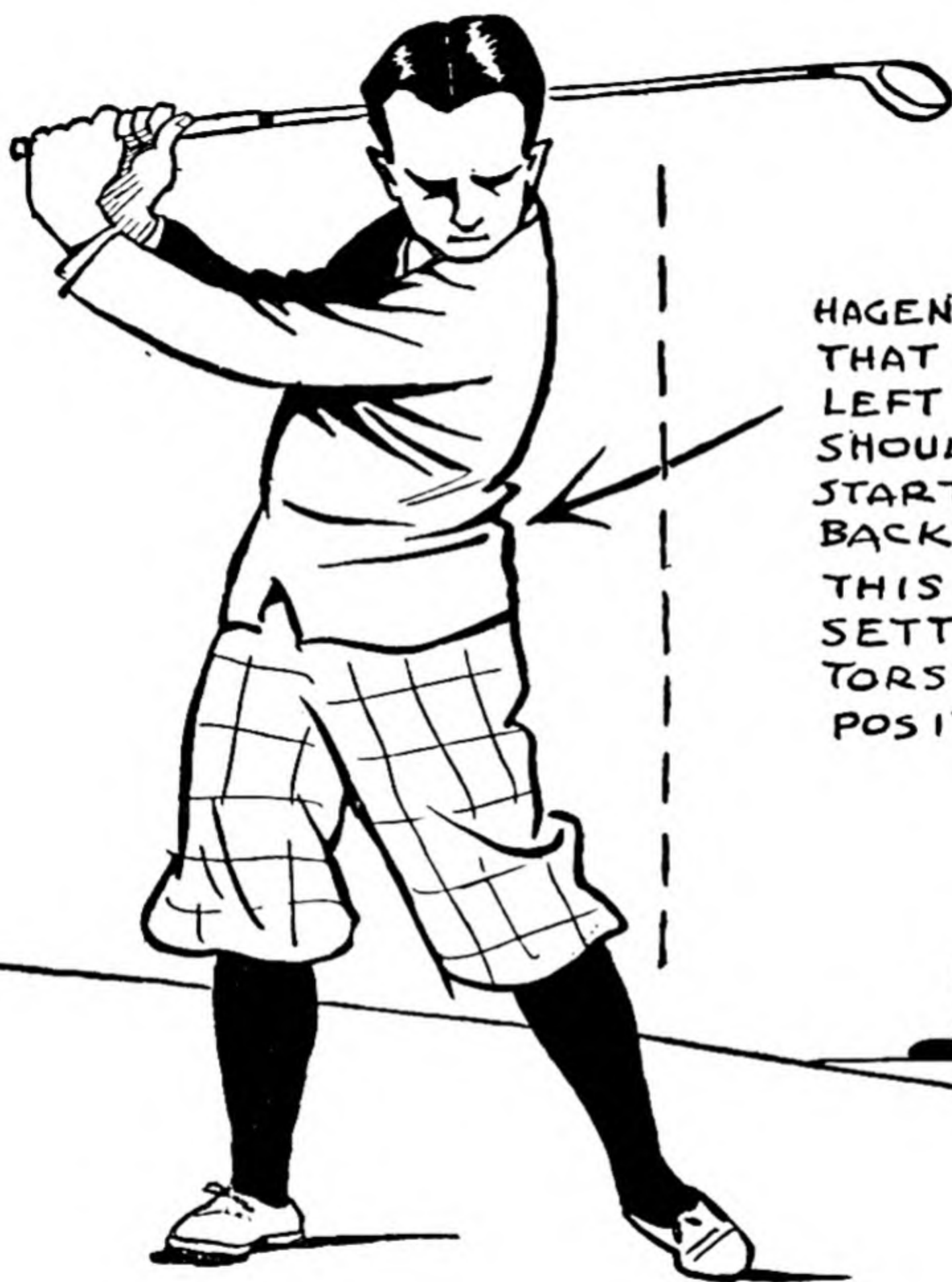
HE waggle is one of the important things in golf. One very excellent tip can be obtained from the picture. This golfer wishing to insure direction and a long follow through has acquired the habit of stretching out his arms and the club in the direction what he wishes to go.

This is a good practice stunt, as one imitates the way he has seen experts hit the ball. By stretching out the arms one imitates the motion of the impact and the follow through. For the beginner, or the player who needs this exercise, there is no better way of learning to hit the ball correctly, as constant practice in this way is bound to make improvements in the swing.

The fault of most players is in stopping the club or bringing it up too quickly. Follow the plan depicted here and an improvement will be noticed almost immediately. This also helps to take away that tense feeling.



HIP MOVEMENT IS ONE OF
THE MOST IMPORTANT THINGS
IN GOLF



HAGEN SAYS
THAT THE
LEFT HIP
SHOULD BE
STARTED
BACK FIRST.
THIS MEANS
SETTING THE
TORSO IN
POSITION

Q

H. B. Martin

TAKE A TIP FROM HAGEN

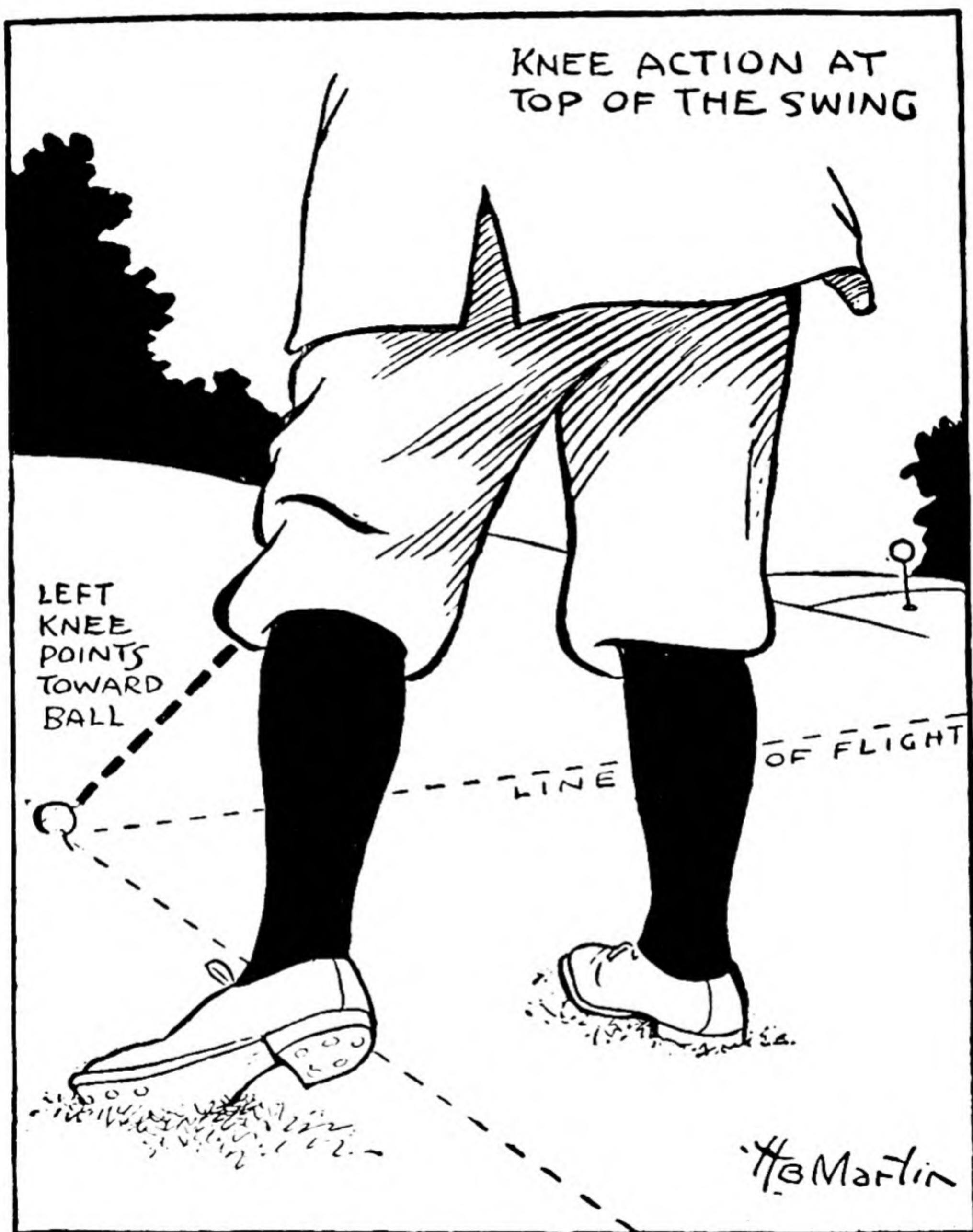
HIP MOVEMENT IN GOLF



CORRECT movement of the hips is worth close consideration. To guard against a sway or a false pivot some of the leading professionals make a practice of setting the body at the very beginning of the back swing. Hagen is among the experts who consider this of vital necessity.

In his early days Walter had something of a sway and there was a noticeable movement of the hips and knees, first forward and then backward. As his game developed he cut this first movement to a minimum and now begins his back swing by gradually placing the left hip in position. After this is done he is set for the main part of the swing and there is little chance of going wrong in either taking the club back or swinging at the ball.





FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF VARDON

KNEE ACTION IS VITAL



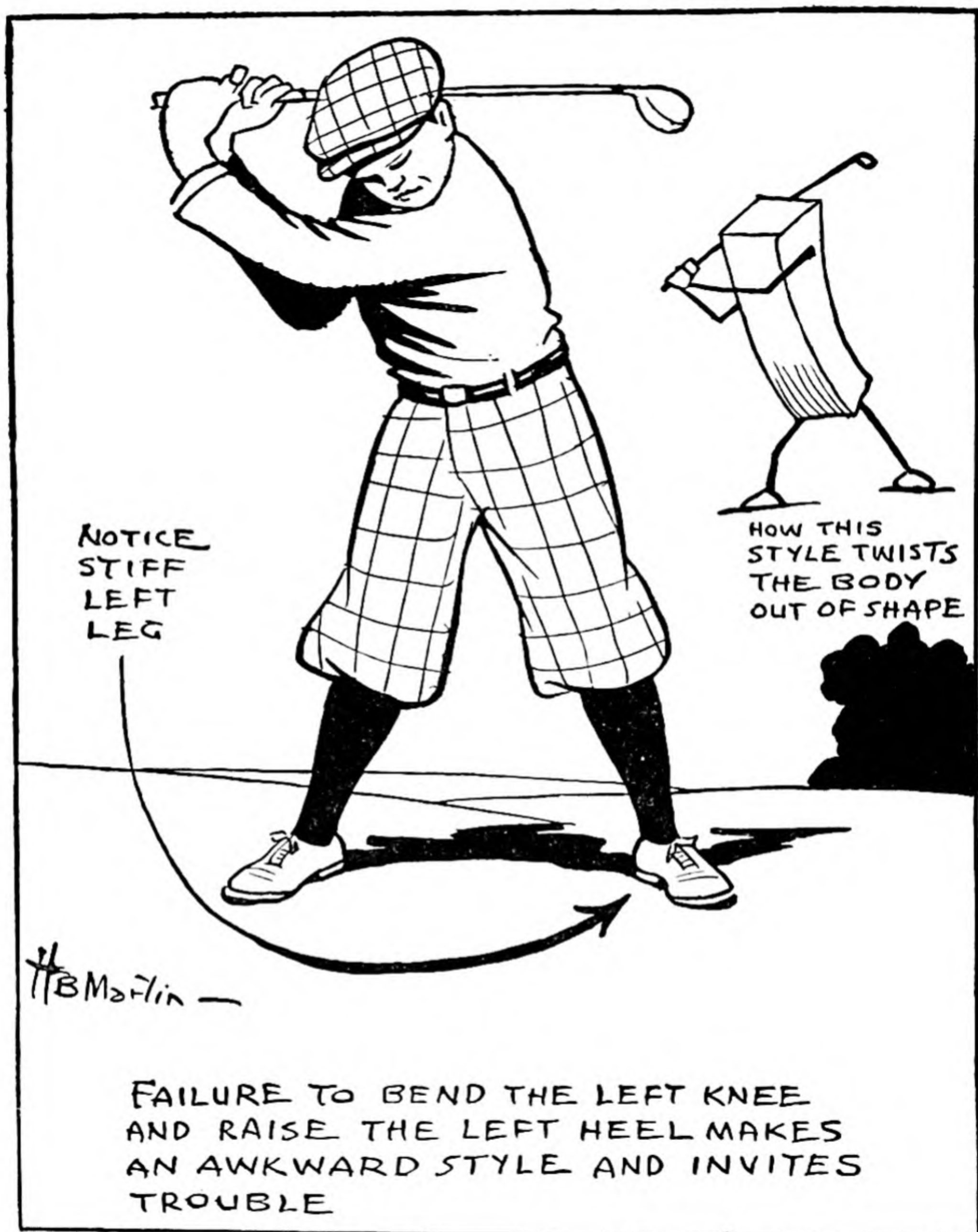
LEX SMITH, one of the greatest of golf instructors, insists that foot action is fifty percent of golf. Study this picture; it is not merely a drawing of a pair of legs, but a diagram explaining a very important part of the golf swing.

Every golfer will recognize instantly that this player has reached the top of the swing. The action of the left leg shows clearly that the pivot has been properly made. The weight is mostly on the right leg with the left supporting it firmly.

The pressure is coming from the ball of the left foot, which grips the ground. The knee is not bent in towards the other knee but points outward towards the teed ball.

This discovery was made by a study of many pictures taken of Harry Vardon, who is admitted to be the world's greatest stylist and one of the real masters of the game. If the reader will try this he will be surprised how easily and gracefully the swing can be accomplished.





THE FOLLY OF A HALF PIVOT

AVOID HITTING BALL WITH HALF PIVOT



HERE is an orthodox way of doing everything in the line of athletics. It is certainly true of golf, but some very good golfers hit a ball in an unorthodox way.

One serious fault is hitting a ball with a half pivot, where the upper part of the body swings forward and the lower part remains stationary. For the

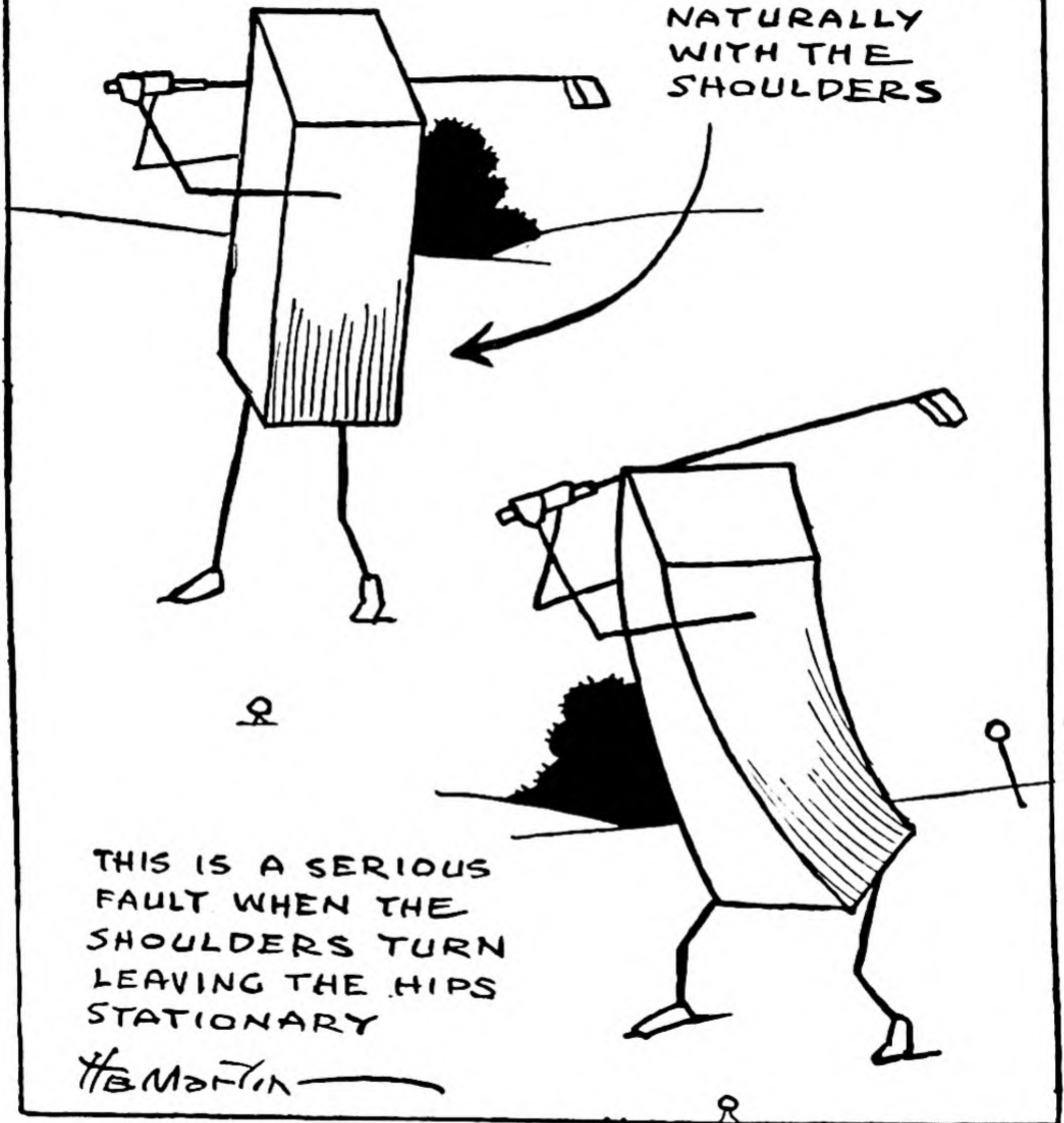
best results and an easier and freer swing the legs and feet should work with the body. The right foot should do its part and this is impossible unless the heel leaves the ground. With every good finish the right heel is well off the ground and the foot resting on the toe. If the hips have pivoted correctly this will be easy to do without any thought on the part of the golfer.

It would be most difficult to bring the club around properly unless the feet and legs worked in harmony with the upper part of the body.



THIS BLOCK OF WOOD
EXPLAINS THE PIVOT.

THE HIPS PIVOT
NATURALLY
WITH THE
SHOULDERS



A LESSON IN PIVOTING

HIPS AND SHOULDERS PIVOT TOGETHER



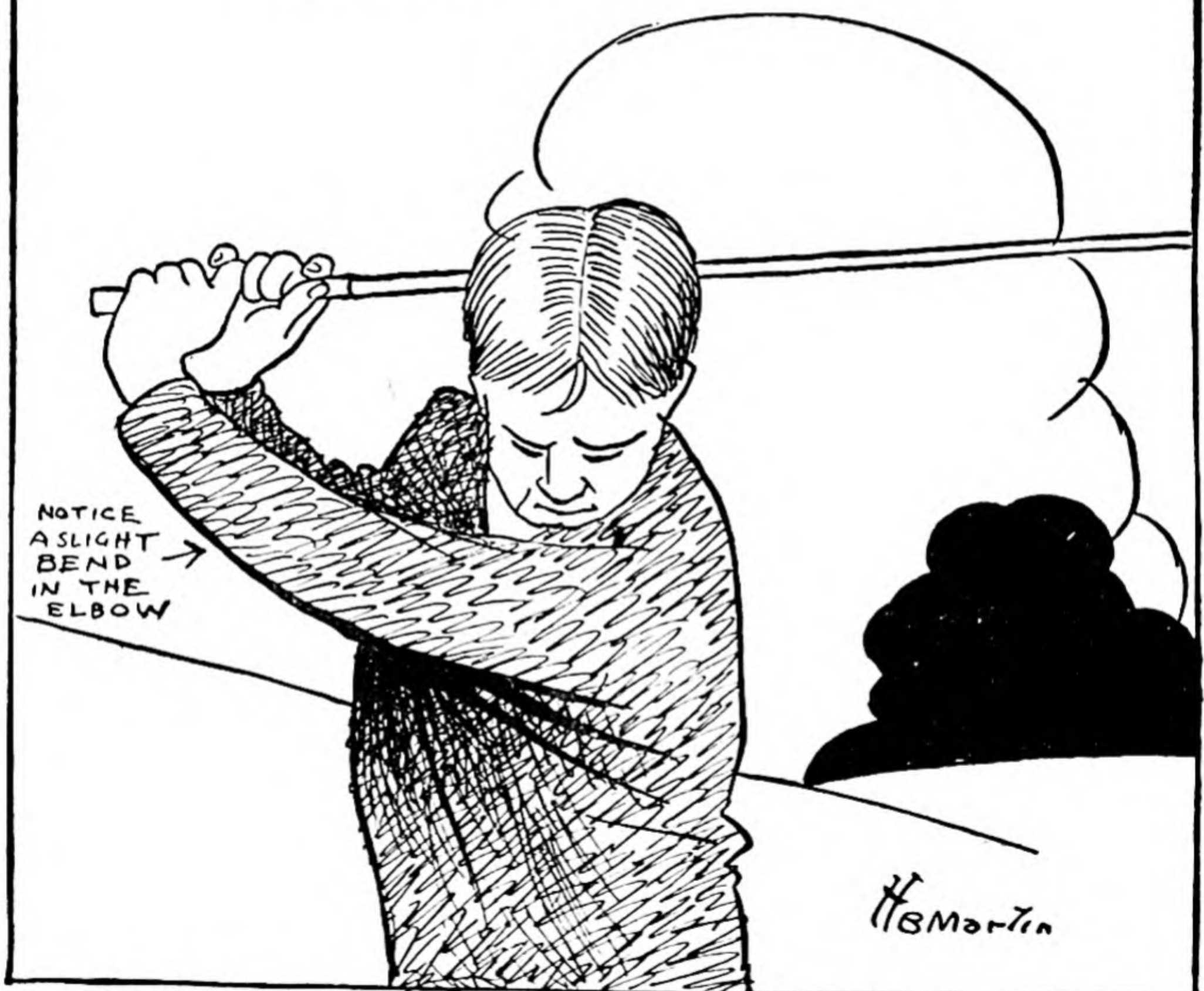
OBSERVE closely the wooden blocks in the instruction picture. The fault with most golfers is in the pivot of the swing. The great majority get part of it right, but fail to see that the hips and shoulders work in unison. The block of wood here explains what we mean by the perfect pivot. The hip has moved around with

the shoulders and the clubhead should come onto the ball traveling in a straight line.

When the shoulders pivot and the hips remain stationary it is as if the block of wood has been twisted out of shape. It is difficult to bring it back again as we connect with the ball. These blocks of wood explain the swing in a clear concise way. It should be easy to understand and the star should profit by it as much as the beginner.

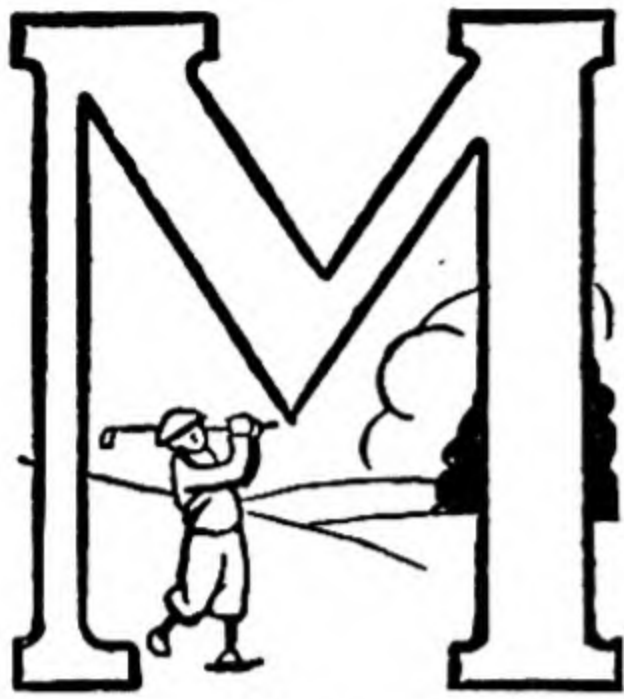


JONES USES A STRAIGHT LEFT
WITH REMARKABLE EFFECT BUT
IT IS NOT AS RIGID AS SOME
MIGHT SUPPOSE - THERE IS
NO OUTWARD SUGGESTION
OF THE FLAT SWING AS IS
MOSTLY THE CASE WHERE A
STRAIGHT LEFT IS USED



JONES AND HIS ALMOST STRAIGHT LEFT

FOR GOLFERS WHO USE STRAIGHT LEFT

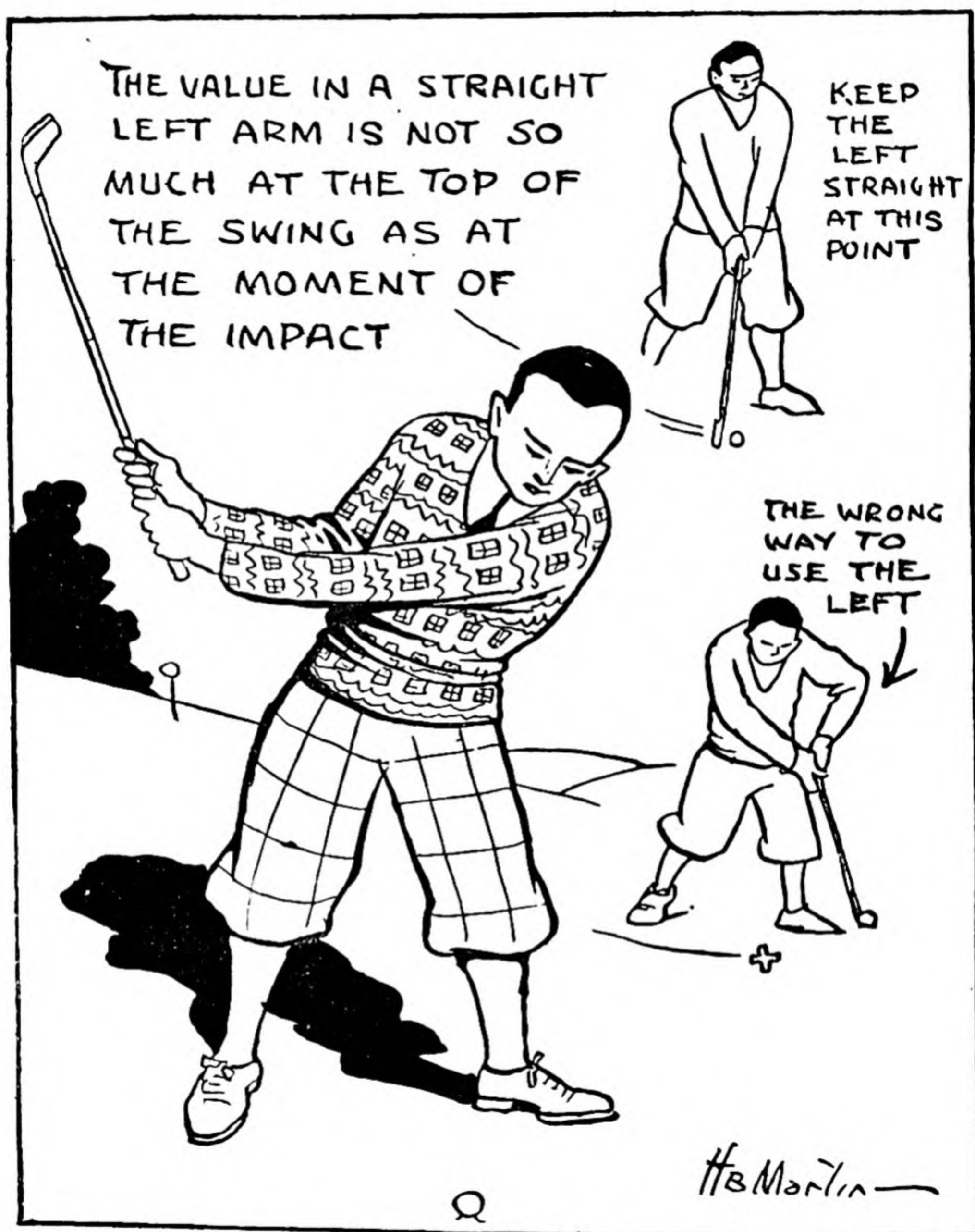


ANY experts advise keeping the left arm straight, but they fail to take into consideration the fact that this goes with a flat swing. Bobby Jones to all outward appearances has a very straight left but it is not rigid or straight as a ramrod as some might think. There is just enough of a bend

at the elbow to give a freedom of movement, something that is essential to adding power to the blow.

Duffers can profit by a straight left if their swing is inclined to be flat, that is coming more around the body than above the shoulders as Bobby is pictured here. In addition the right elbow must also be kept well in towards the body. One is almost certain to hit the ball well if this advice is followed.





THE RIGHT AND WRONG WAY

LEFT ARM SHOULD BE STRAIGHT AT IMPACT

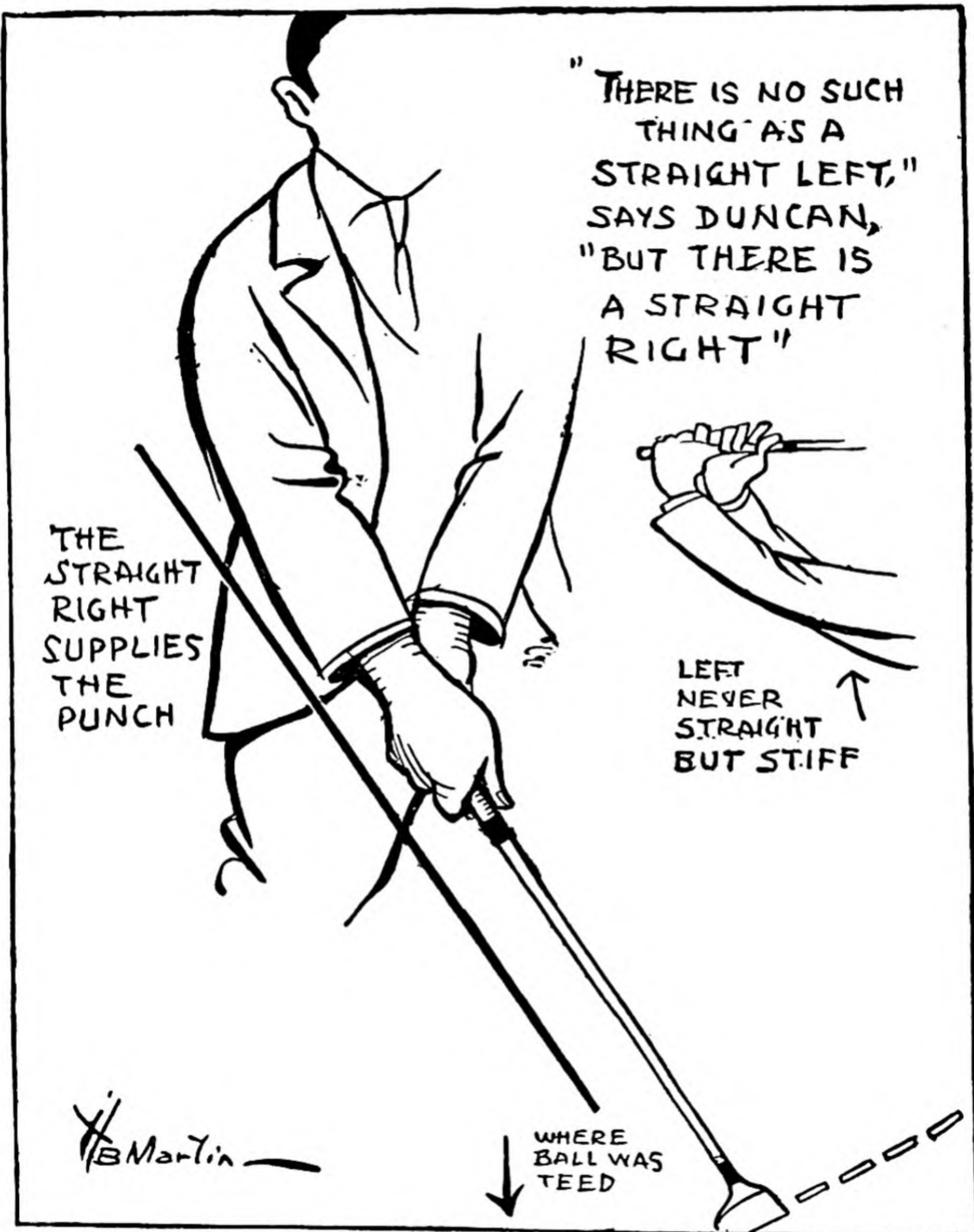


GREAT deal has been written about the straight left arm that is misunderstood. If the arm is straight at the top of the swing it does not always follow that the shot will be a good one nor does it even assure a direct line to the ball. It is of vastly more impor-

tance that the left arm be straight at the moment of the impact as this has everything to do with a well hit ball.

The golfer who maintains a straight left until he reaches the bottom of the swing and then crooks his left elbow will come to grief quickly. To make a successful hit the left should be straight as a ram-rod when the ball is reached. The right then does its work, or rather the fore-arms do their work, and this snap into the ball sends it along. Now, if one bends the left elbow the ball is only pushed out to the right instead of being hit properly.





DUNCAN HAS A GOOD IDEA

THE ARGUMENT ABOUT THE STRAIGHT LEFT



HERE is no such thing as the straight left,” says George Duncan. “What really is mistaken for the straight left is a stiff left, meaning of course that the arm crooks a little, but remains rigid. Vardon never drove with a straight left—there is always a little bend in his arm.”

Experts arguing about a straight left overlook one important thing in golf—the straight right. This is noticeable at the moment of the impact and very necessary, as the right supplies the punch to the shot. No golfer can hope to accomplish much in making a drive by dragging the club through with the left arm.

They say Bobby Jones has a straight left but I doubt it very much. There must be some place where he bends the elbow. The arm cannot be absolutely straight; it is merely stiff or rigid, which is not a bad point at all.



"SLOW BACK" IS A SLOGAN THAT
EVERY BEGINNER SHOULD REMEM-
BER AND PUT INTO EFFECT

MACDONALD SMITH
MAKES A SLIGHT
PAUSE AT THE
TOP OF HIS SWING



PRACTICE SLOW BACK

DRAW CLUB BACK SLOWLY ON UP SWING



VERY golfer who has played any length of time has heard of "slow back." This of course means that one should go back moderately slow as nothing is more disastrous in golf than a fast back swing.

Macdonald Smith, the well known professional, even pauses at the top of the swing after coming back slowly.

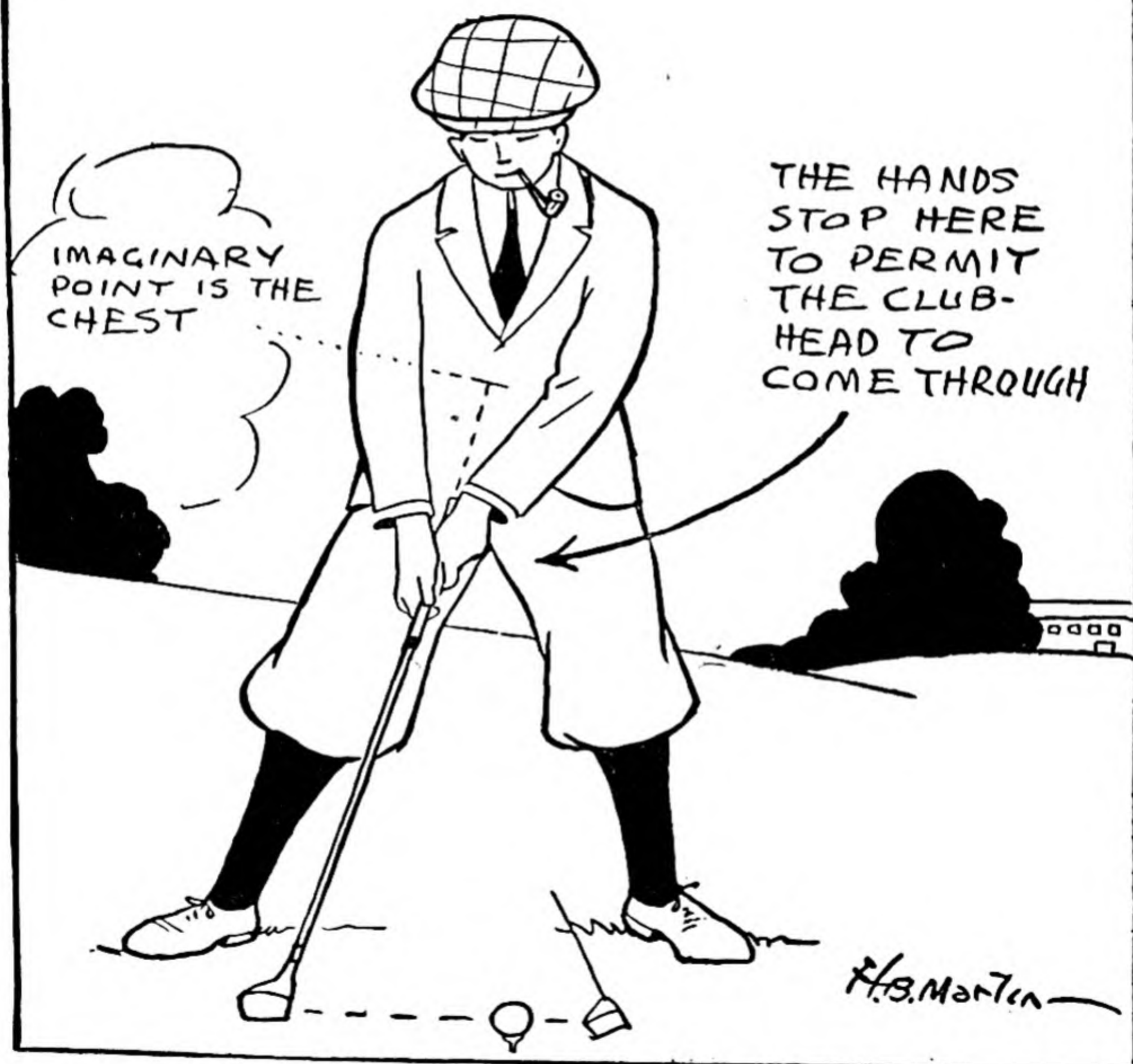
This is done to obtain perfect balance. Mac does this also with his putter, and it is a little more noticeable in this case.

The pausing at the top of the swing is very slight, not even as long as half a second, but quite enough to steady himself for the all important down swing.

One should be careful in a slow back swing not to be painfully slow, for that is detrimental to one's sureness in hitting the ball and very distressing to one's opponent who at all times is worth consideration.



THE HANDS USED AS A HINGE
PUT THE SNAP INTO THE SWING



CONSIDER BACK SWING FIRST

WATCH THE FIRST HALF OF THE SWING



MAKE sure that the first half of your golf swing is right and the other half will take care of itself. If a golfer could be certain of arriving at the impact of the ball with everything up to this point done in apple pie order, just as one would wish it to be done—the reasonably slow back swing; the almost straight left, the perfect grip, the horizontal position at the top and the well timed return—he would be more fairly certain of hitting a long straight ball.

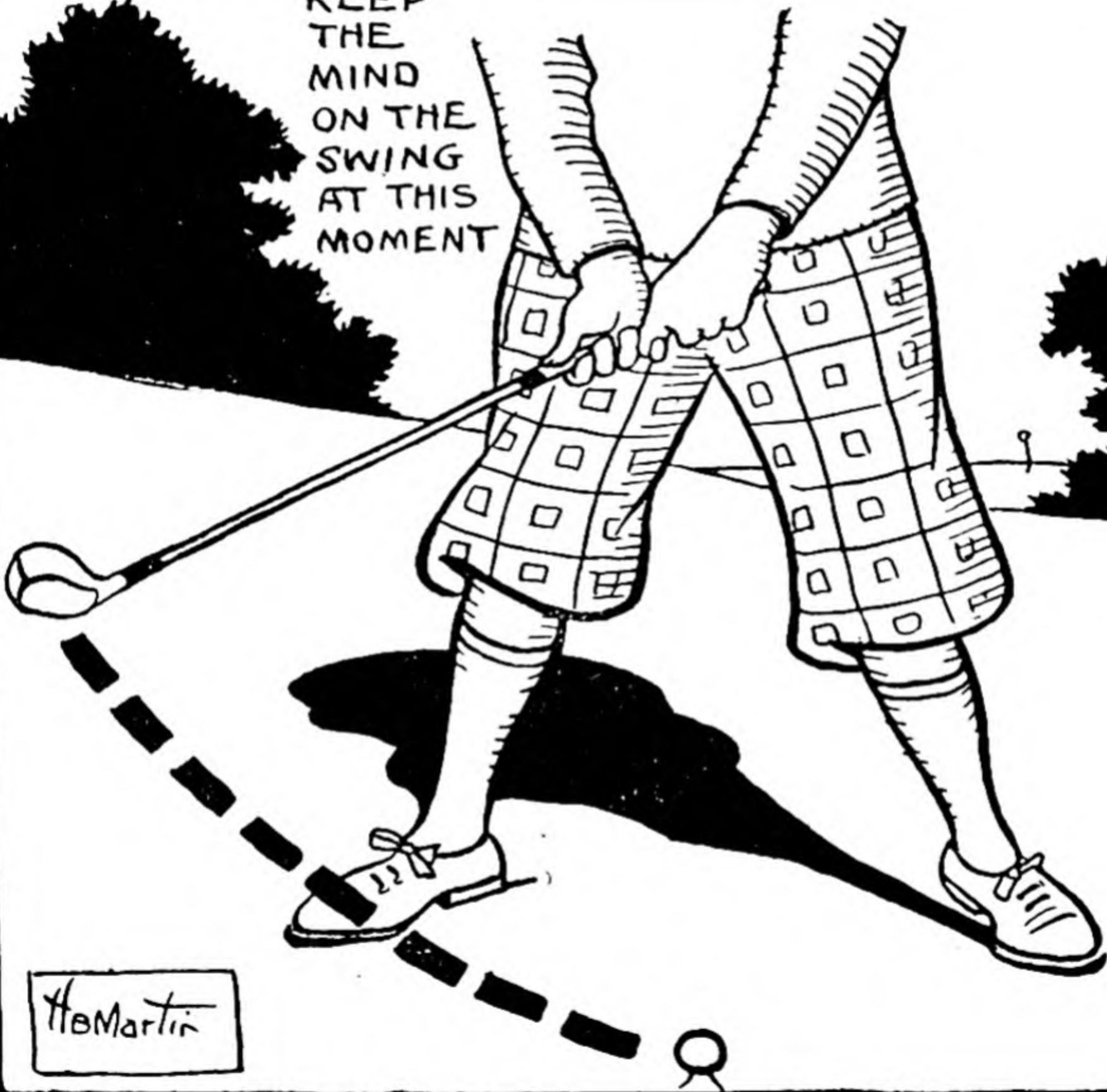
Most players fail because they think too much of the other half of the swing. One must wait patiently for the clubhead to come around before making a lunge with his body. To correct the fault of pressing, it is necessary to concentrate on the first part of the swing. Rhythm, accuracy, and long hitting depend solely on this important point.



IF THE FIRST PART
OF THE "HIT" IS RIGHT
THE FOLLOW-THROUGH
IS SURE TO COME



KEEP
THE
MIND
ON THE
SWING
AT THIS
MOMENT



H. Martin

SOMETHING ABOUT CONCENTRATION

KEEP YOUR MIND ON THE SWING



OLFERS think more of the actual hitting of the ball than they do of the swing itself. If a player will remember to keep his mind on the swing when the club is descending and particularly when it is only three feet or so from the ball there will be no temptation to look up too soon.

Another advantage in keeping the mind focused on the swing at this point is to guard against the body getting into action before the impact is made. In concentrating on this, the vital part of the golf swing, the drive is made easy and safe for any player. The expert will obtain his distance and the duffer will be sure of hitting the ball properly.

Alex Smith says that keeping the eye on the ball is a matter of habit, sometimes hard to learn, but just as difficult to forget when the habit is once formed.



CONTRARY TO THE BELIEF OF MOST
GOLFERS THE HANDS ARE AHEAD OF
THE CLUB HEAD AS THE CLUB NEARS
THE BALL



HANDS AHEAD OF THE CLUB AT THIS POINT

WHERE THE SNAP OF THE WRISTS OCCURS

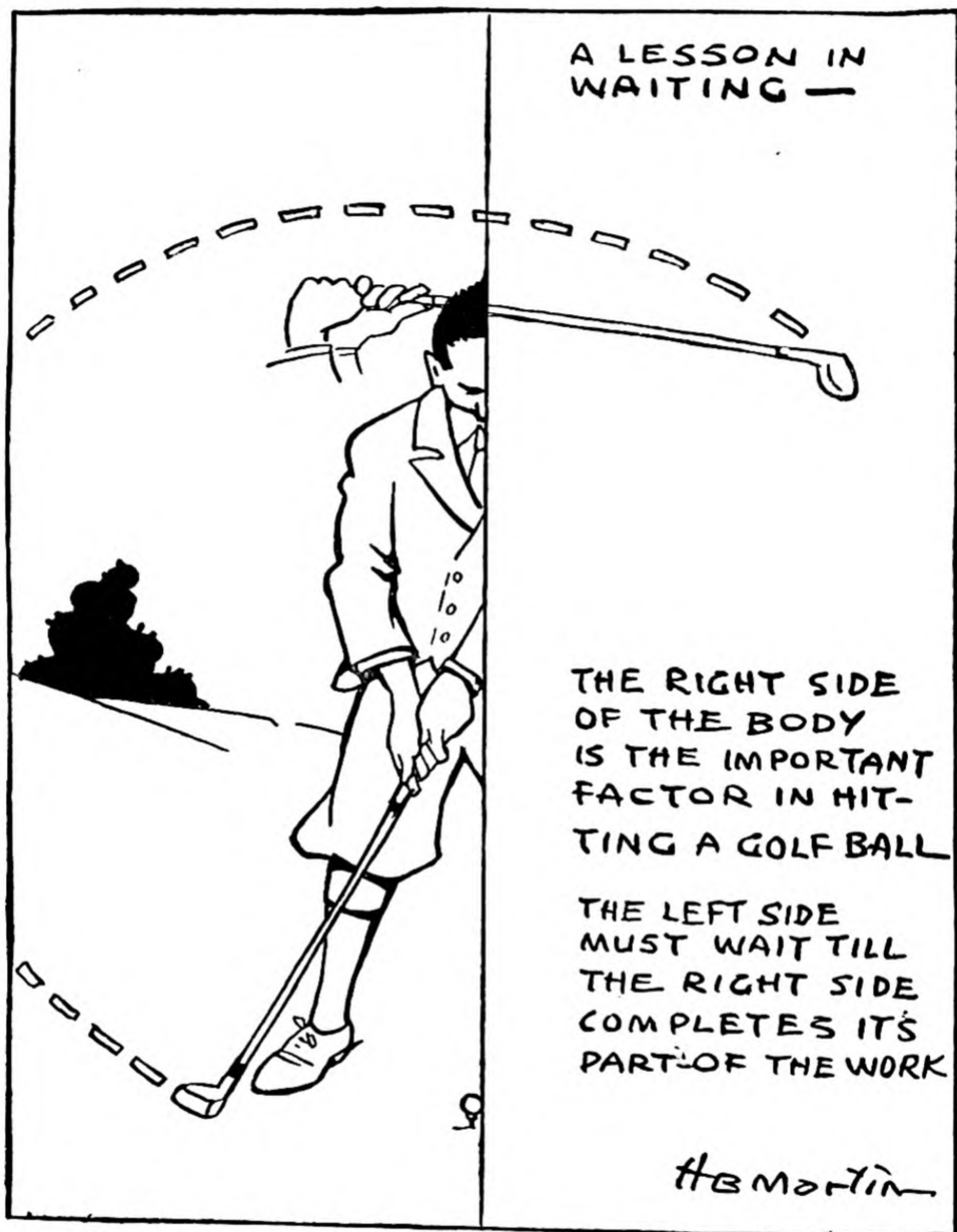


WE obtain the so-called snap of the wrists by the action of the hands at the impact. The hands come through ahead of the clubhead but there is a checking process going on. The left hand appears to stop or push backward while the right guides the club on through.

One need not attempt to put the hands through first as it is easy enough to do without trying. If we try to do this the hands will go too far out in front and the result will be a slice or a ball that is pushed off to the right of the fairway. The clubhead comes through at such a terrific pace that it overtakes the hands and is far ahead at the completion of the follow through.

Further to the front in this book we wrote about the straight left at the impact. Observe this picture and see how the right hand is preparing to snap the club through.





A LESSON IN
WAITING —

THE RIGHT SIDE
OF THE BODY
IS THE IMPORTANT
FACTOR IN HIT-
TING A GOLF BALL

THE LEFT SIDE
MUST WAIT TILL
THE RIGHT SIDE
COMPLETES ITS
PART OF THE WORK

H. B. Martin

A WORTH WHILE LESSON

A QUESTION OF TIMING



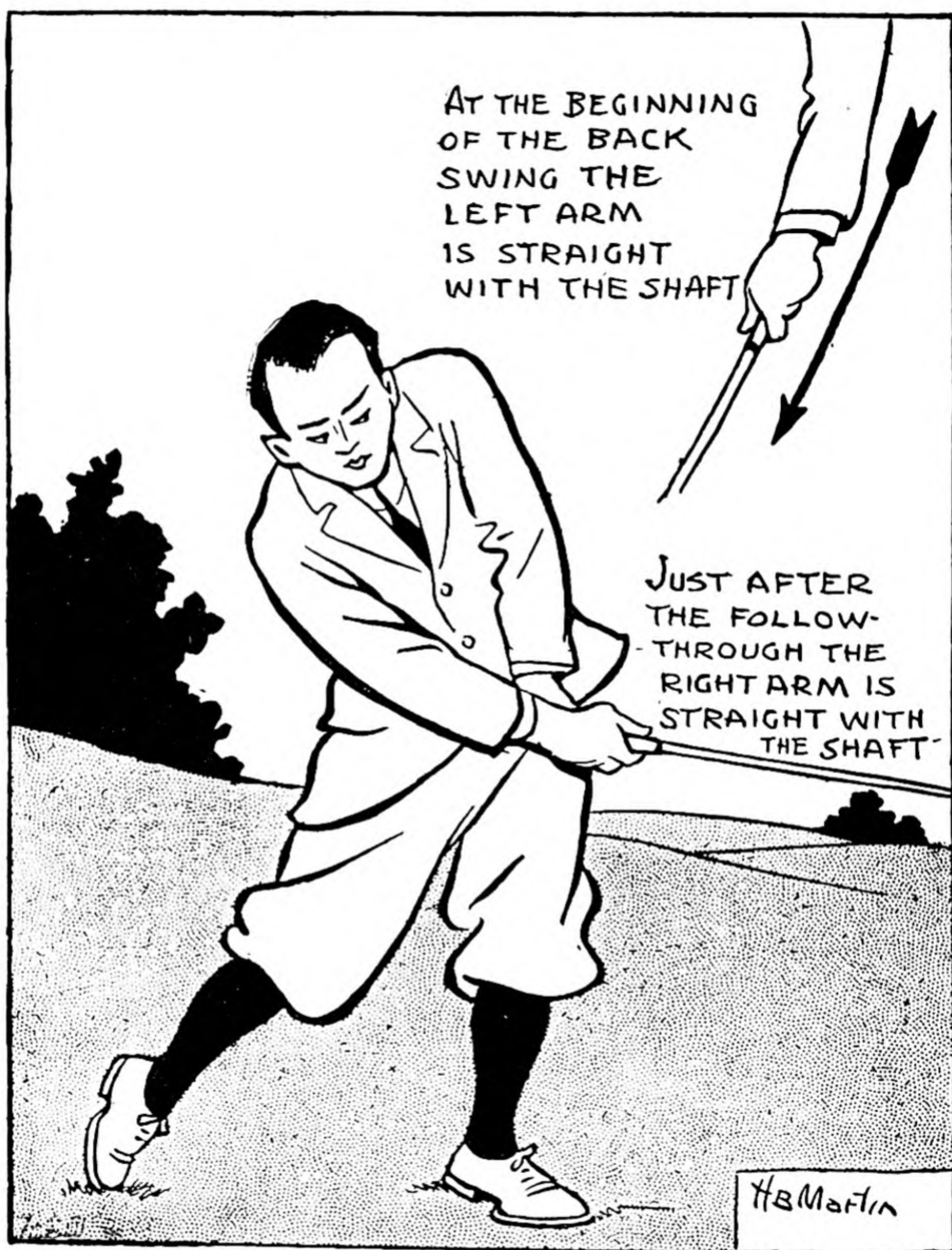
THE half of the body should not know what the other half is doing in a golf swing. There is coordination, of course, but the body must attend to this in sections. The left side starts the action first and turns the job over to the right side. The most important part that the right side does is in attending to the down

swing and the hitting of the ball.

The left side must wait patiently for the curb to come in contact with the ball before making a move forward. After the impact the left takes charge and attends to the finishing touches.

Few golfers have the patience to wait for the clubhead to come through. This is very forcibly expressed elsewhere in this book in these words: "Let the club do the work." It is first class advice and well worth heeding.





THE STRAIGHT RIGHT ARM

LEFT HAND TAKES THE CLUB BACK



HERE is another good lesson in the straight right and left that fits in here very nicely.

When we address the ball we all know that the left should be straight with the club representing one continuous shaft. As the club goes back the left bends slightly.

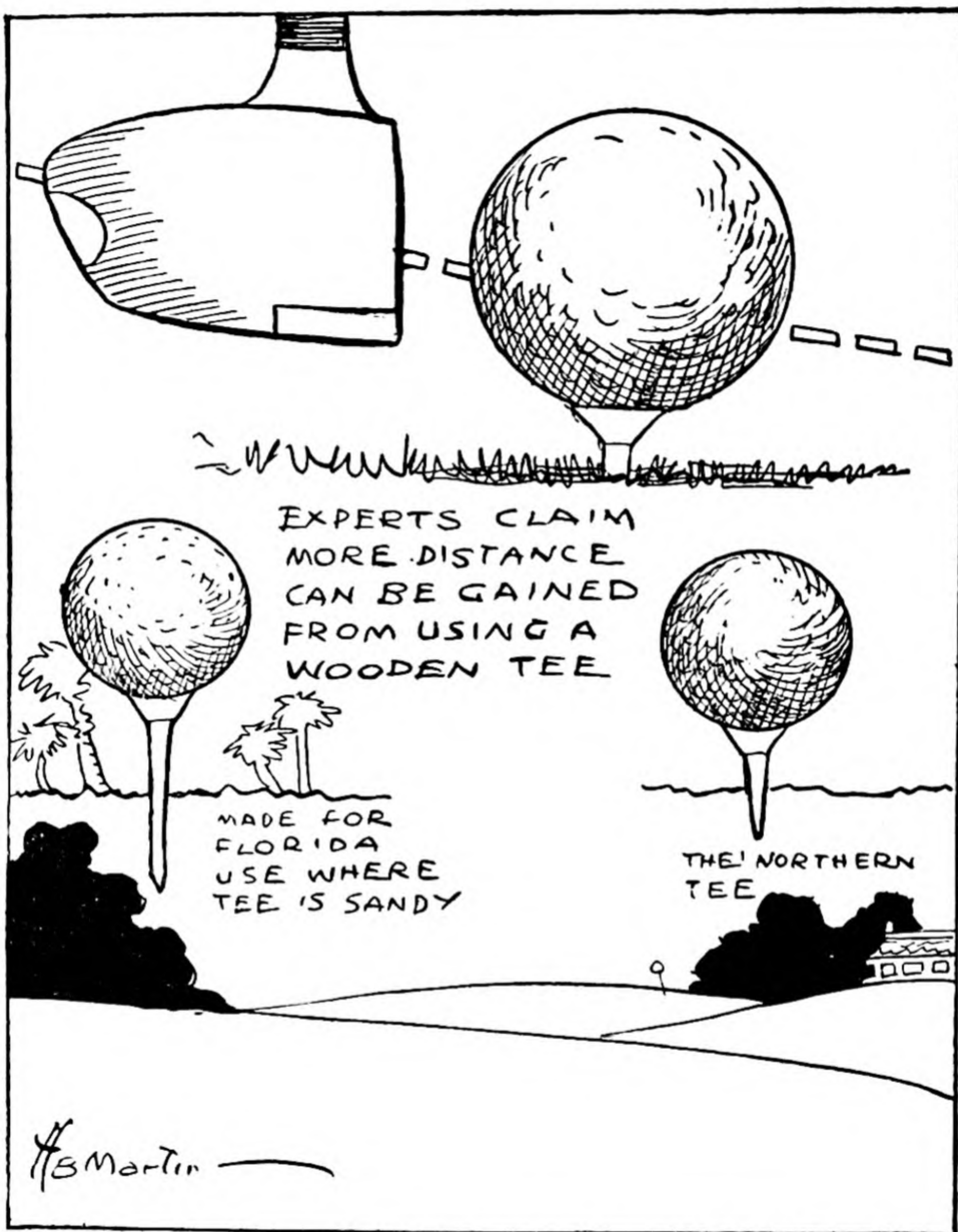
The left must take the club back and at all times it plays its part in making the swing. It is not straight at the top of the swing in the case of an upright swinger.

When we hit the ball the left is straight again but during the follow through the right rapidly straightens out with the club.

This will be found to be almost one piece as the left and club was one long shaft at the time the ball was addressed.

The right is straight with the club a little after the follow through has been completed. Do not confuse the follow through with the finish of the swing.





WHY NOT USE THE WOODEN TEES?

SKYING THE BALL

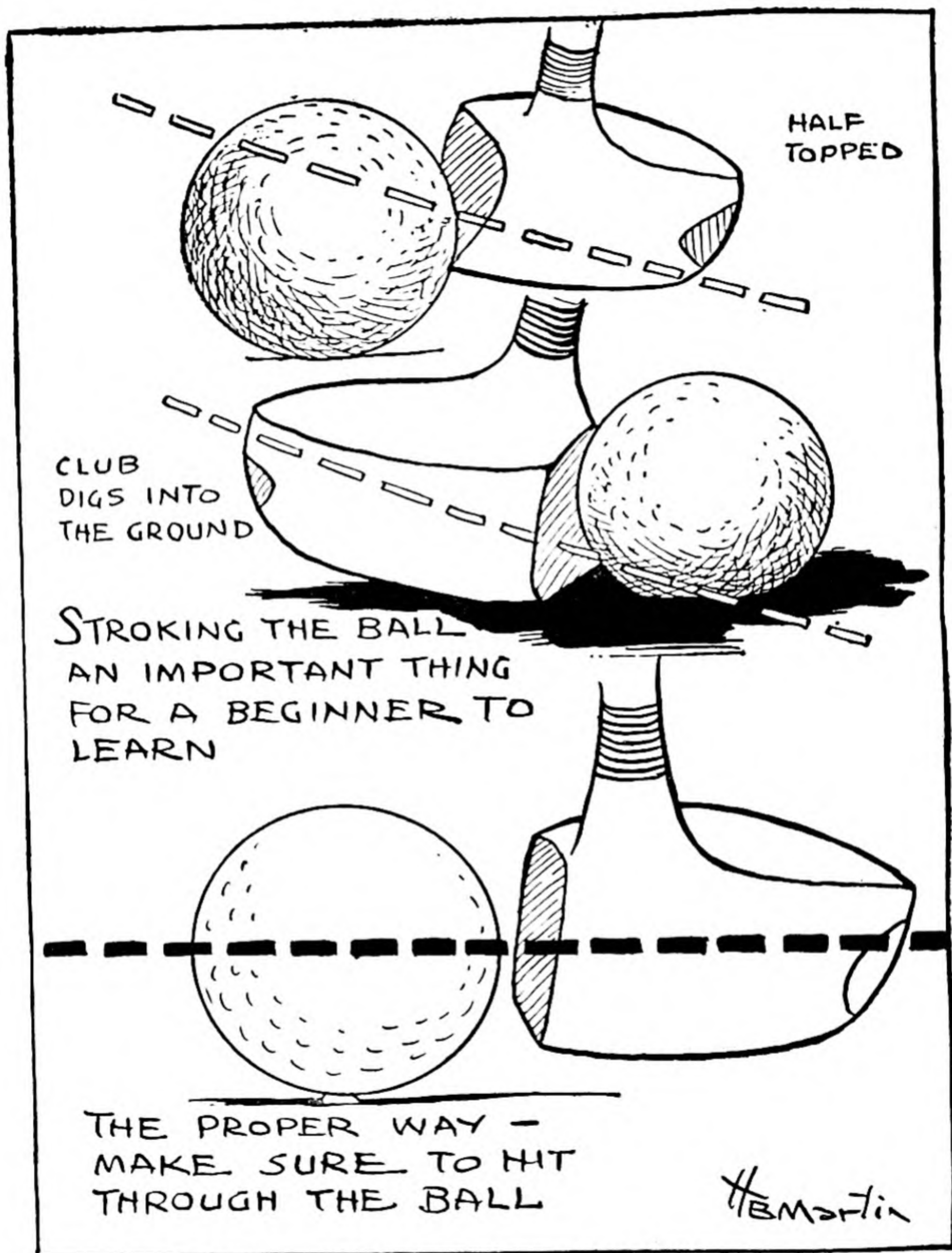


THE four things in golf that worry a player are the possibilities of topping, slicing, hooking and skying the ball. The latter fault is the result of teeing the ball too high as a rule. This gives the clubhead too much room to get underneath it.

Another cause is dropping the right shoulder. This is sure sometimes to spoil the shot altogether, as the club strikes the ground and the ball is only dribbled off the tee. Other times it scoops the ball into the air as the tendency is to bring the club up quickly instead of following through. Golfers should remember that the tee should never be very far from the ground.

Golfers who tee too high should use the Reddy Tee as it is uniform and one of the important and most useful inventions in golf.





THE SWEEP OF THE DRIVER

CONCENTRATED ON SWEEP OF CLUB



OLFERS should realize the mechanical part of the game has more to do with success than any other. It is a good idea to focus one's mind on something definite and essential. For instance, there is no better single thing to remember than the fact that the most successful drive is a sweep of the club,

not a direct hit.

If we sweep the ball away the mind must not be centered on the ball alone. In this case the clubhead would be apt to come to a stop, so to speak, just as soon as it came in contact with the ball. The work is not finished at this point by any means. If the swing is so timed and the club so directed that it is traveling at its greatest speed at a point a few inches before the ball is hit and six inches or a foot after it has been hit, the drive will most likely be a perfect one.

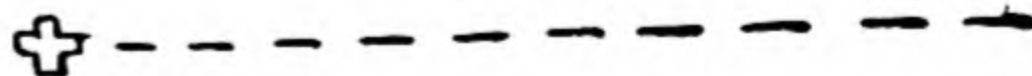


KEEP THE HEAD DOWN IN MAKING
A SHORT SHOT WITH THE MASHIE.

THE HEAD
SHOULD BLOCK
THE SHOULDER
AS IT IS DIR-
ECTION NOT
DISTANCE
THAT IS
WANTED

FIRM TOE
HOLD ON
THE TURF

H B Martin



HIT AGAINST THE LEFT LEG

PROPER BALANCE, ESSENTIAL FOR GOOD GOLF



THE secret of success in golf is the handling of the feet which means everything. If one is off balance he will hit a poor drive. The only possible way to make a good tee shot is to be certain that the weight is on the left foot at the time the follow through is being completed. If this is done nothing more can happen to spoil the shot.

The pivot can easily be accomplished when we hit against the left leg. This member of the body remains stationary and the body merely turns on this axis. This is where the real punch is supplied. If the left foot is substantially planted there can be little chance of a poorly timed shot if everything else leading up to the impact is done properly.



THIS SHOWS THAT THE
RIGHT HAND DOES THE
MAJOR PORTION OF
THE WORK IN HITTING
A GOLF BALL

THE LEFT HAND
ALMOST COMES
TO A DEAD STOP
AS THE WRISTS
DO THEIR WORK



RIGHT HAND THE MASTER HAND

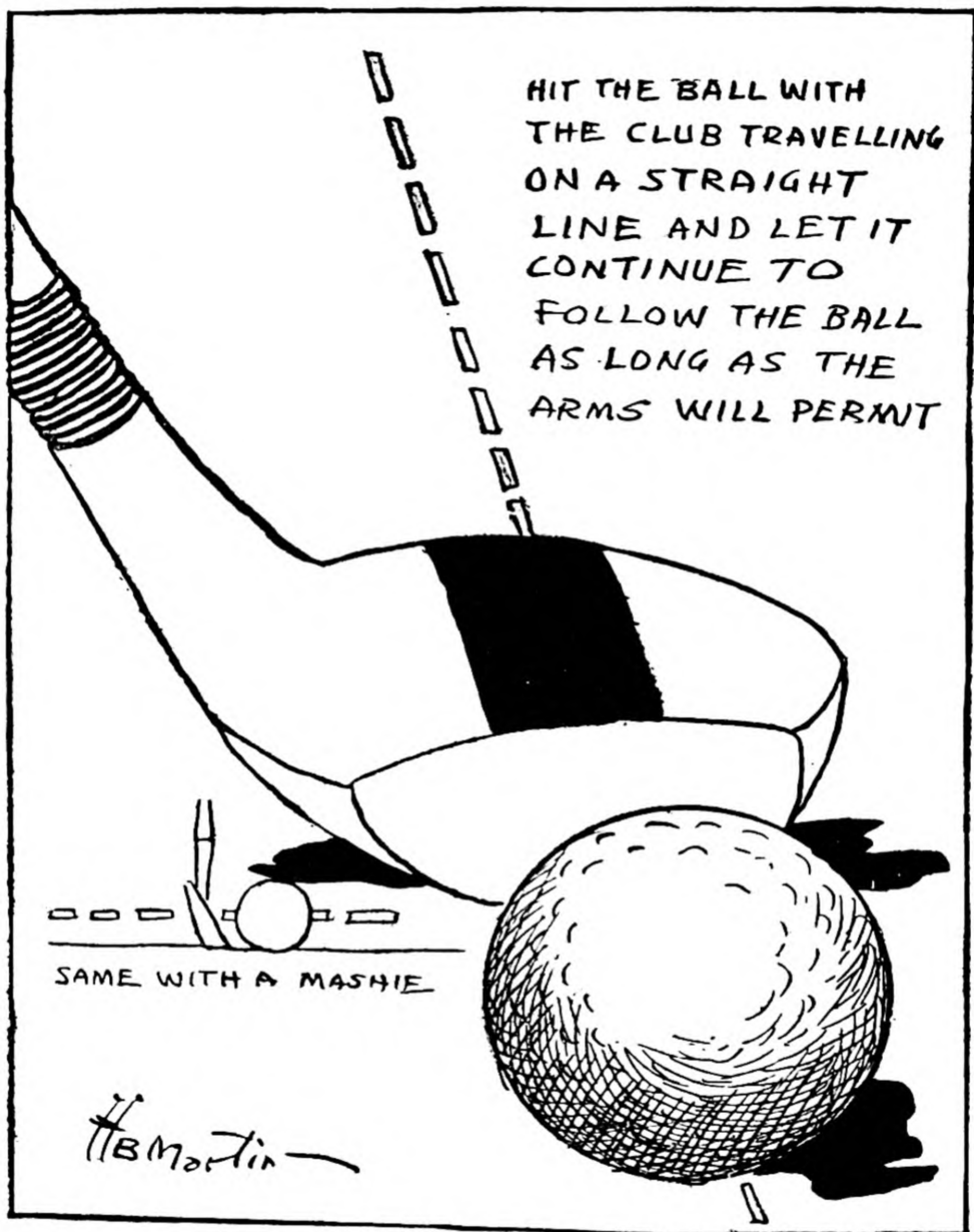
RIGHT HAND SUPPLIES PUNCH



THE punch in golf is supplied by the right hand and wrist. This may be contrary to some golfers who still think that it is the left hand that is the master hand. This delusion is fast disappearing as modern slow motion photographs have proved that the left hand is used only for guiding the club.

The right hand supplies the punch after the left assists in taking the club to the position it was in when addressing the ball. The left hand almost comes to a stop as the right wrist puts the snap in the blow and sends the little ball on its way. If the left continued on with the swing there could be no snap or wrist movement worth while.





HIT THROUGH THE BALL

CLUB SHOULD KEEP ON STRAIGHT LINE



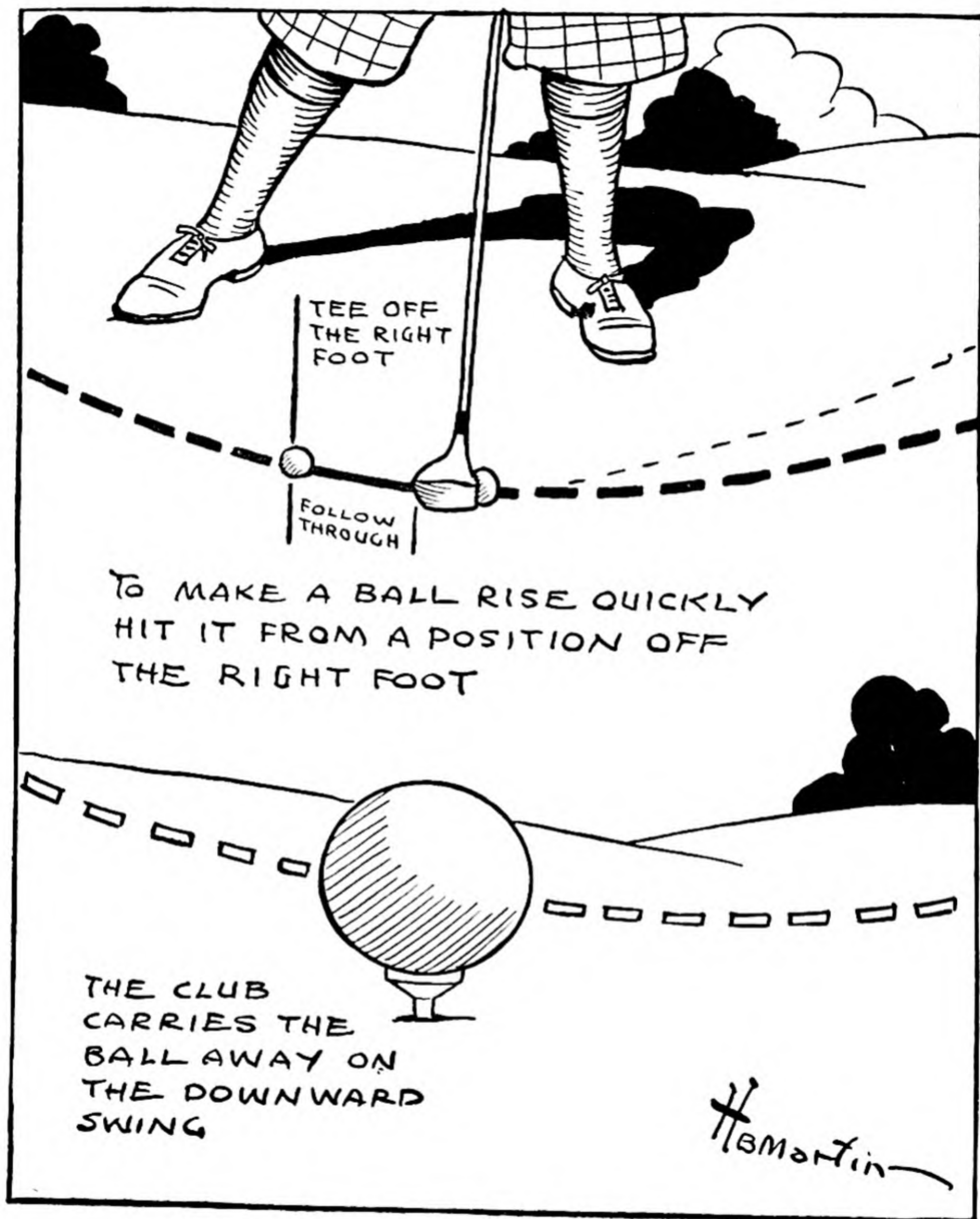
THE secret of hitting a golf ball is to make sure that the club comes on to the ball in a straight line and continues to travel on the same line after the ball has been dispatched on its way. This is not only true with the driver and the brassie but with every club that we use on

down through the irons to the mashie and the putter.

One expert put it thusly: "Hit through the ball and make sure of a long straight drive." This expresses it exactly in a few words.

In attempting to hit through the ball we will most certainly make sure that the clubhead follows through in a straight line and unless the ball is topped it will travel straight down the course.





MAKE THE BALL RISE QUICKLY

TO MAKE BALL RISE QUICKLY



MAKING the ball rise quickly is a trick that the average amateur knows nothing about. This is an art and in the course of a round of golf the knowledge of this comes in handy more often than one might think. In getting out of trouble, clearing a high bunker, or a steep hill it is necessary

to get the ball up without delay.

This is best done by playing it off the right foot and making sure of a follow-through which will carry the ball on the face of the club. If the tee is too far out, or off the left foot, the danger of topping is too great. This is often the result when the golfer is too keen to make an important shot.

There are times when the ball must be made to rise. This is true with the brassie more often than with the driver. The spoon is also useful for this shot and most generally used.



THIS FINISH OF THE SWING IS
THE INDICATION OF A
LONG FOLLOW THROUGH
THE CLUB
DESCRIBES
A LONG
FLAT ARC



THE LONG FOLLOW-THROUGH

LONG SWING AND LONG FOLLOW-THROUGH



THE finish of the swing is often mistaken for the follow-through. A long swing does not mean a long follow-through by any means. The ball should be hit with the face of the club while it is travelling forward and downward. The longer it stays with the ball the better

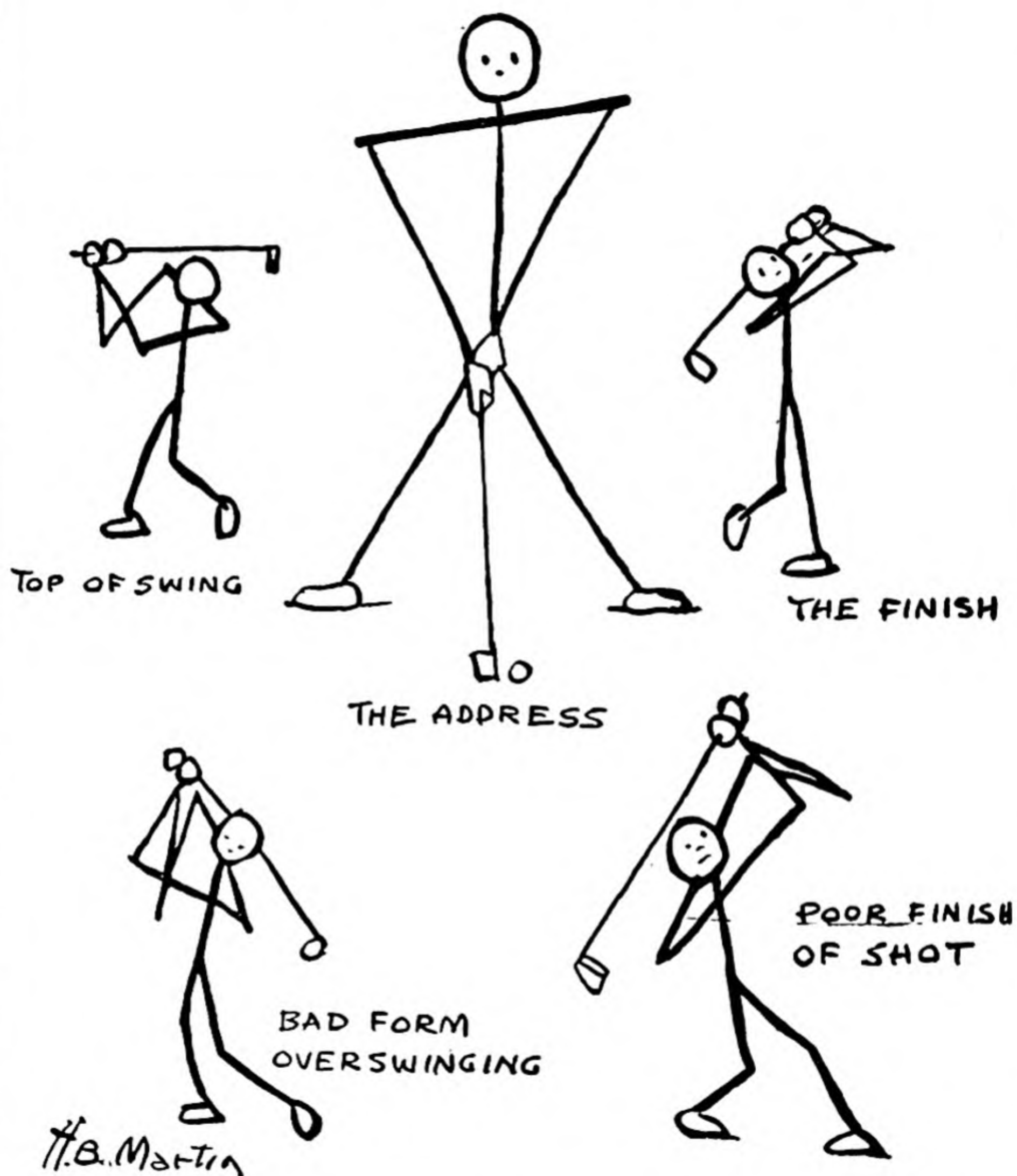
will be the shot, as it means not only that it is hit harder but that it is started off in the right direction. The chances of slicing with a long follow-through are remote.

When the club goes forward to any great extent it is not easy to bring the club around the back gracefully. Abe Mitchell is a long hitter and he has a tremendous follow-through with a short finish to the swing.

Mitchell is the most consistent of all the long hitters in golf. Not as a rule does he take a full swing, but he can do so without thought or effort when the occasion demands.



THESE MANNEQUINS TEACH AN
IMPORTANT GOLF LESSON



FINISH OF THE SWING

SHOULDER ACTION PLAYS IMPORTANT PART



SHOULDER action means a great deal in style and execution, but it means more in producing the long ball. The shoulders can make or mar a golf shot as quickly as anything else. Sometimes quicker. Quite often it is the shoulders that are at fault and the golfer blames it on other things.

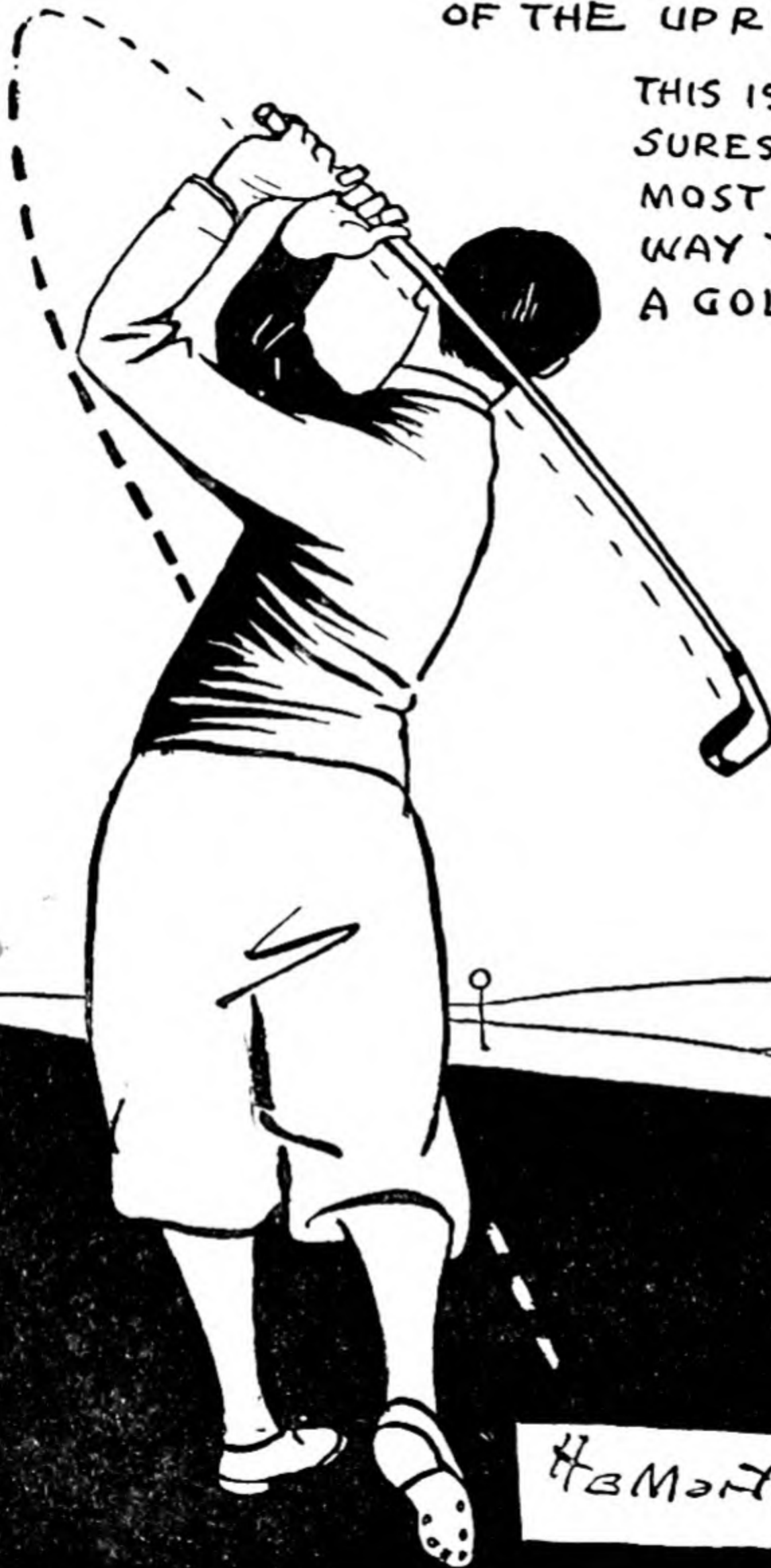
At the beginning while we are addressing the ball the shoulders should be on a plane parallel with the line of flight at the top of the swing the shoulders are square but at right angles to the line of flight. At the finish they have turned the other way this time facing the hole and still at right angles.

Freedom in the shoulder movement adds greatly to the punch that we must put into the game. Dipping too much is bad practice and causes a topped ball or high one.



THE PERFECT FINISH
OF THE UPRIGHT SWING

THIS IS THE
SUREST AND
MOST DIRECT
WAY TO HIT
A GOLF BALL



THE UPRIGHT SWING

UPRIGHT SWING MORE POPULAR



VERY golfer likes to have it said of him that he is an upright swinger. It is a virtue to be sure, but not absolutely essential to success in golf. However, the upright stylist is able to accomplish his task much easier and usually with more power and straightness.

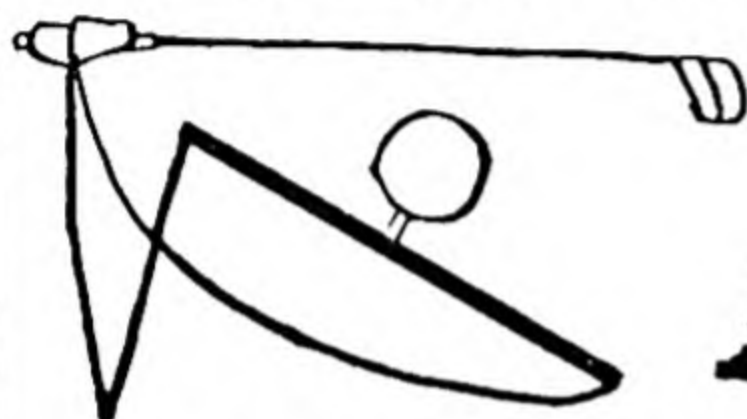
The hands, it will be noticed, are posed above the level of the head at the finish of the swing. The club either finishes horizontally or the head drops down waist high. It is rarely that an upright swinger brings his finish up as abruptly as a flat swinger. With the upright swing we sweep while the flat swinger, more often, is a hitter.

Many stars, including J. H. Taylor and Johnny McDermott, have used the flat swing and with remarkable success.

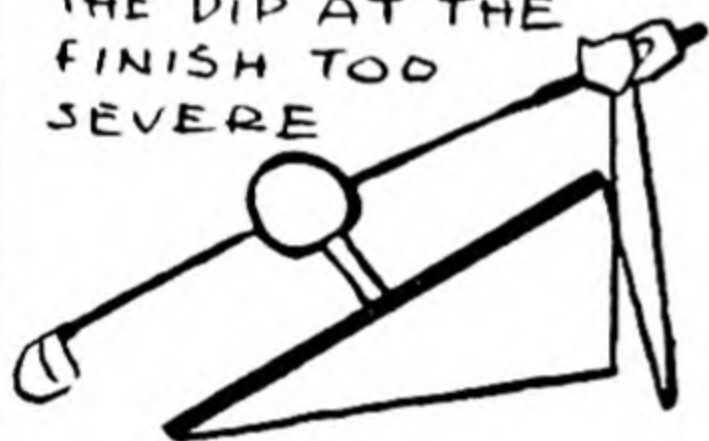


THE BODY
HAS BEEN
BENT TOO
MUCH

TOO MUCH DIP OF
THE LEFT SHOULDER



THE DIP AT THE
FINISH TOO
SEVERE



SHOULDERS SHOULD
KEEP THIS LINE

H. B. Martin

DIPPING THE SHOULDERS
IS A COSTLY HABIT

ANOTHER ENEMY TO SUCCESS

DIPPING THE SHOULDERS



DIPPING the shoulders has been more costly to the average golfer than any other fault. It means a bad shot nine times out of ten, as the clubhead is likely to stick into the ground.

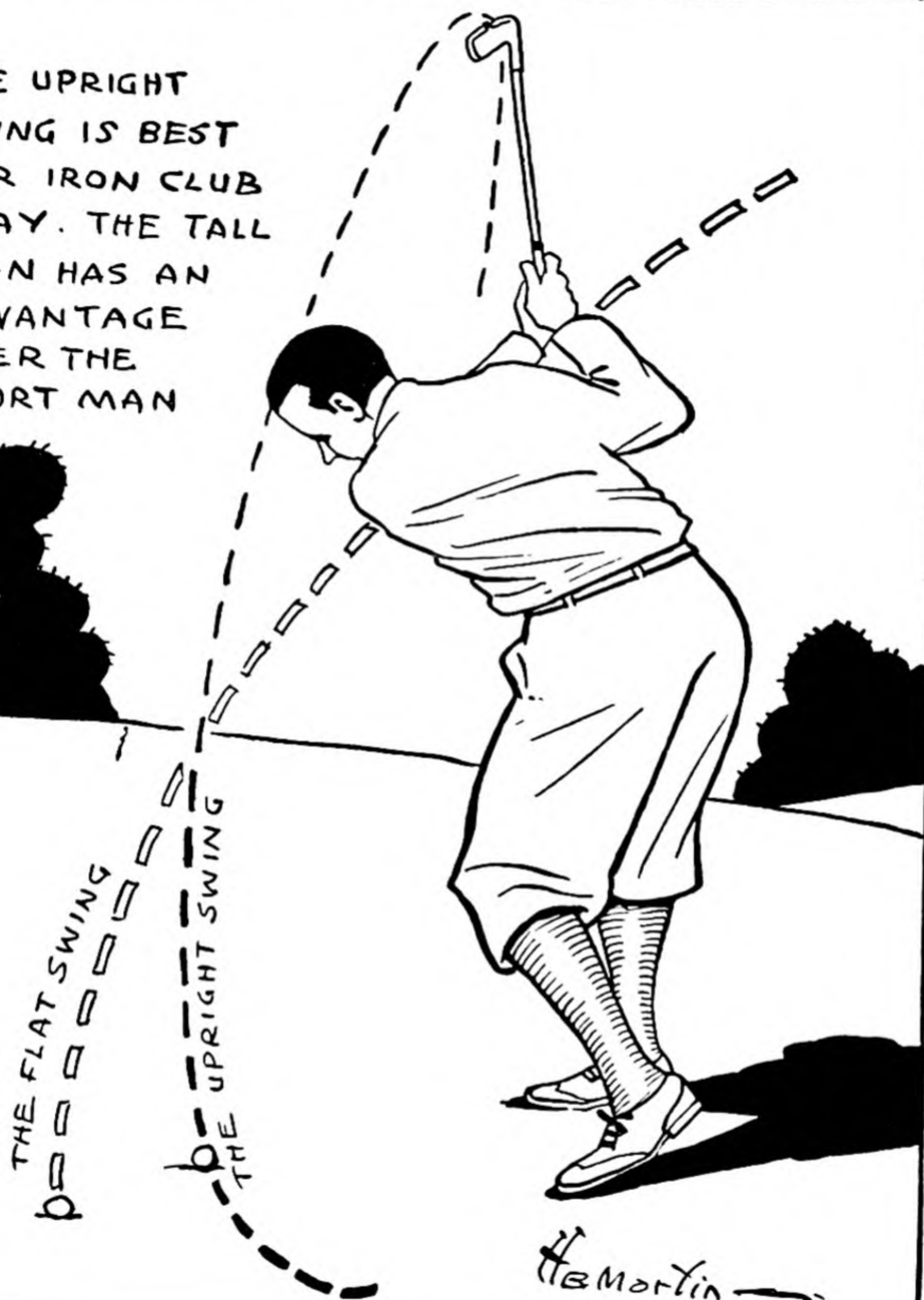
The shoulders should be kept on an even plane and the body not bent too much. If you get into the habit of dipping, the thing to do is to get a professional to watch you swing, and correct the habit as quickly as possible. It may be that only one shoulder is being dipped. This is just as bad, as it spoils the shot as much as if both shoulders were at fault.

Observe the pictures on the opposite side of this page. They will explain more fully what is meant by dipping and how this fault can be avoided.

Golfers get into the habit of dropping one shoulder or the other by attempting to get too much out of their swing. It is one of the many faults that comes from pressing.



THE UPRIGHT
SWING IS BEST
FOR IRON CLUB
PLAY. THE TALL
MAN HAS AN
ADVANTAGE
OVER THE
SHORT MAN



CHARTING THE UPRIGHT SWING

UPRIGHT SWING VS. FLAT SWING



HE golfer with the upright swing will always be looked upon as the stylist of the game but an upright swing is not necessary to the success of the individual. It seems apparent that one can drive a straighter ball with a swing that is always in direct line with the flight of the ball.

This being true a golfer is less likely to lose control of his game. There must be something about the upright swing that lends beauty and grace to one's style. Harry Vardon, regarded as the master stylist, could never have won this high honor had he employed any other kind of swing. George Duncan is another great star who has a very upright swing and, being tall, George accomplishes this with grace and ease.

The flat swinger may hit the ball farther and he may find his style no handicap to his success but for day in and day out play the flat swing is much less reliable.



THE WOMAN GOLFER CAN
GAIN DISTANCE ONLY
BY PERFECT TIMING

NOTICE THE
INCREASE
IN THE SPEED
OF THE CLUB
AS IT NEARS
THE BALL



THE WELL-TIMED DRIVE

PERFECT TIMING FOR DISTANCE

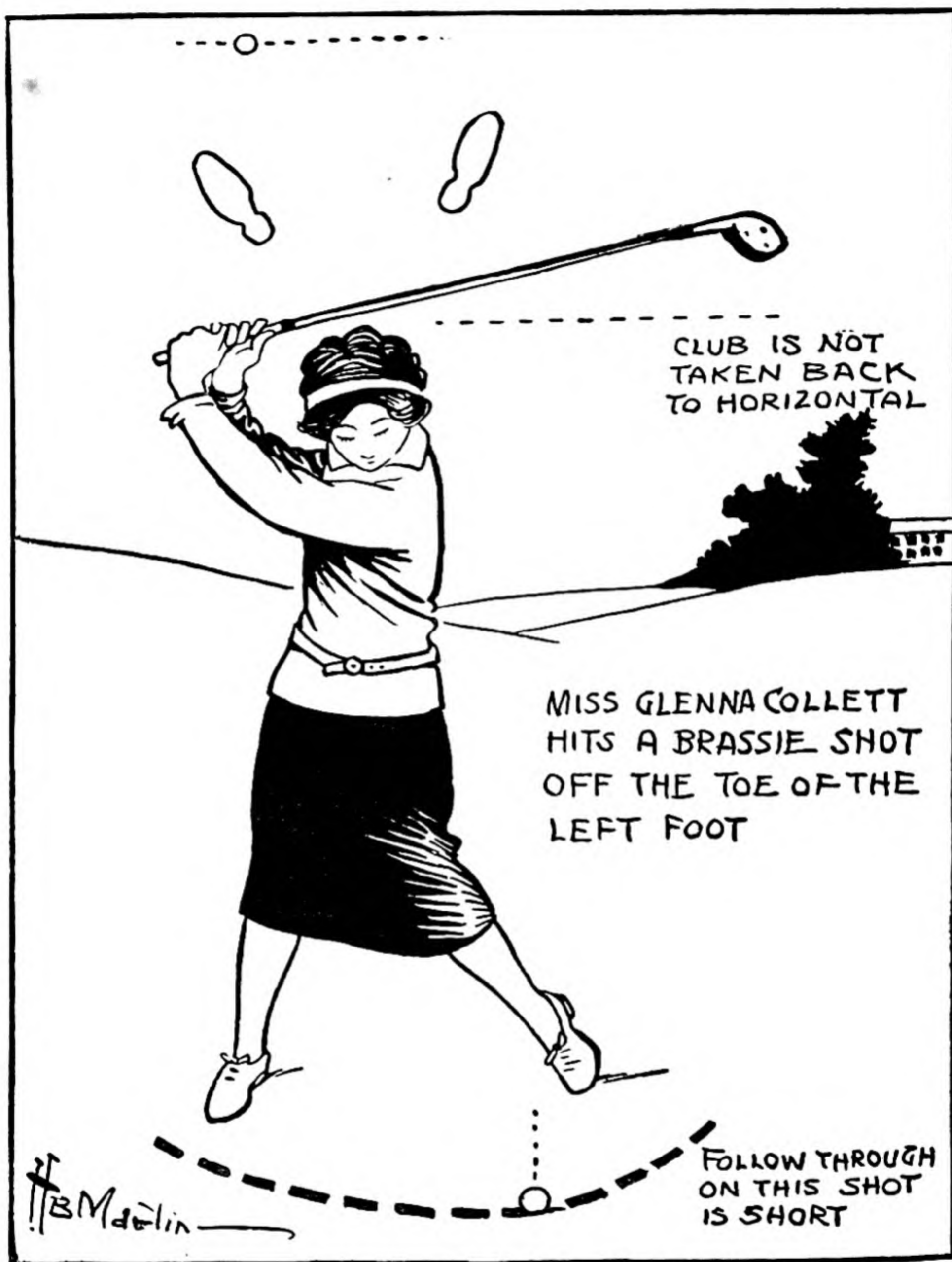


SOME golfers who are slightly built need have no fear of making a failure out of the game of golf. There are certain limitations, of course, but the average woman player can get distance almost equal to a man's drive by perfect timing of the swing.

It is easy enough to learn this art. When one is well acquainted with the fundamentals of the game, the important thing to remember is a fairly slow back swing with the perfect poise of the club over the shoulders. Then comes the down swing with a constant increase of speed until the ball has been dispatched on its way. This sweep of the club is a sure distance getter.

Miss Collett gains her remarkable yardage by well timed shots. There is nothing lost in the swing from the beginning to the end and Bobby Jones can be set up as example of the perfect and well timed drive. He gains remarkable distance with little apparent effort.





FROM A WOMAN'S VIEW POINT

THE UPRIGHT SWING

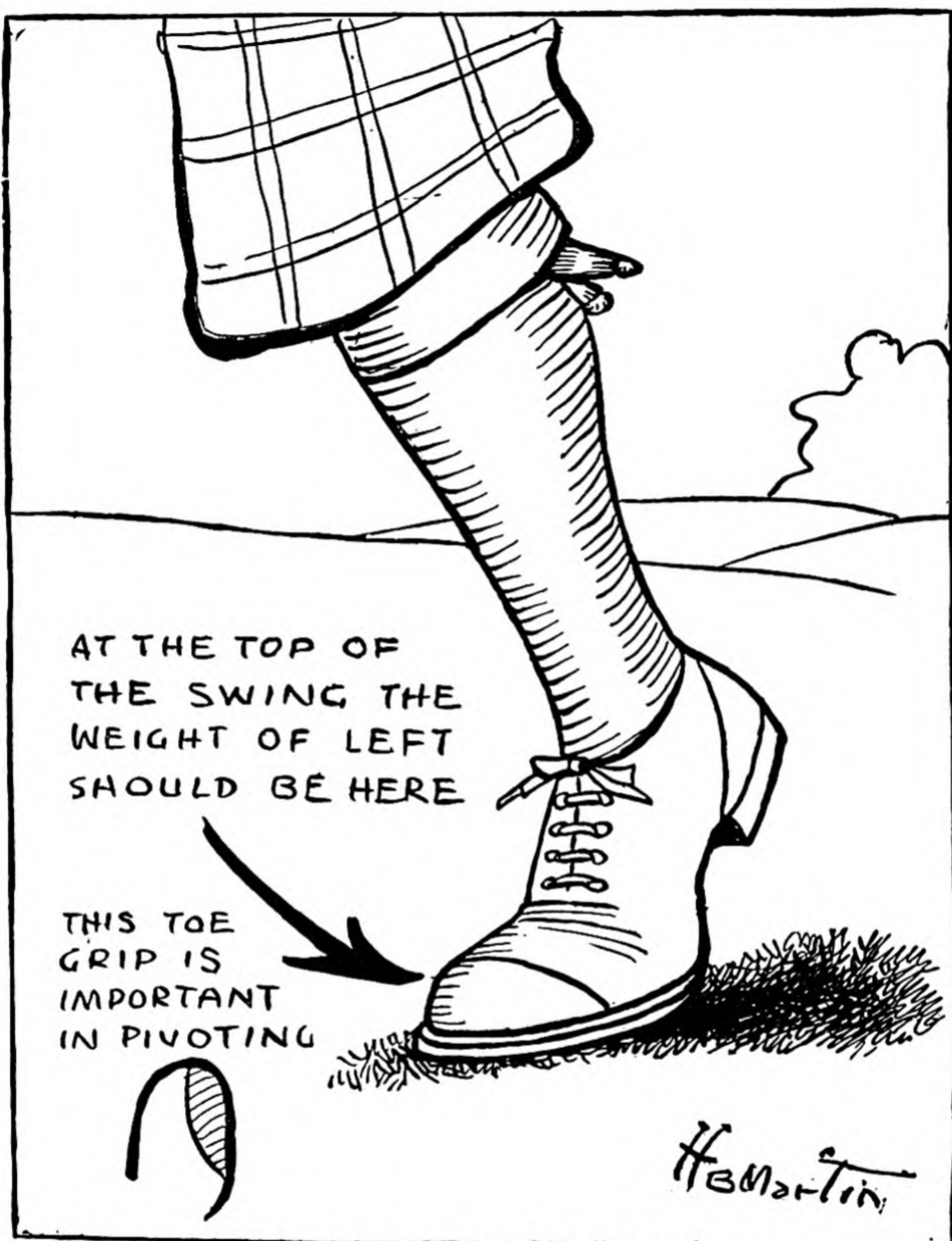


WOMEN golfers and men golfers who are not of the athletic type fail to get distance from the tee because they have a poor golf swing. The woman player who first learns to swing at the ball properly will find her game improving with-

out making any apparent effort to cut down her score.

The upright swing is the safest if one is fairly tall. The club-head must be permitted to go on through and the finish should be well around with the club pointing in the direction that the body was facing when the ball was addressed. There should be no hurry but the swing should be sufficiently powerful to get a punch into the shot. The power is applied evenly, however, being at its height at the moment of the impact. Women players seeking power in their swing often overswing, while the tendency of the men folk is to shorten their swing and use the club somewhat like a baseball bat.





THE ACTION OF THE LEFT KNEE

BEND OF THE LEFT KNEE



O not in any case permit the left knee to bend in toward the right leg in the back swing.

In the picture shown on the opposite side the knee will be seen bending out toward the ball. There is nothing new in this idea as Vardon can be seen in photographs with his left

knee in this position.

The left foot acts naturally. In the address of the ball it is flat on the ground. As the club starts back and the body begins to pivot the heel rises as the knee bends.

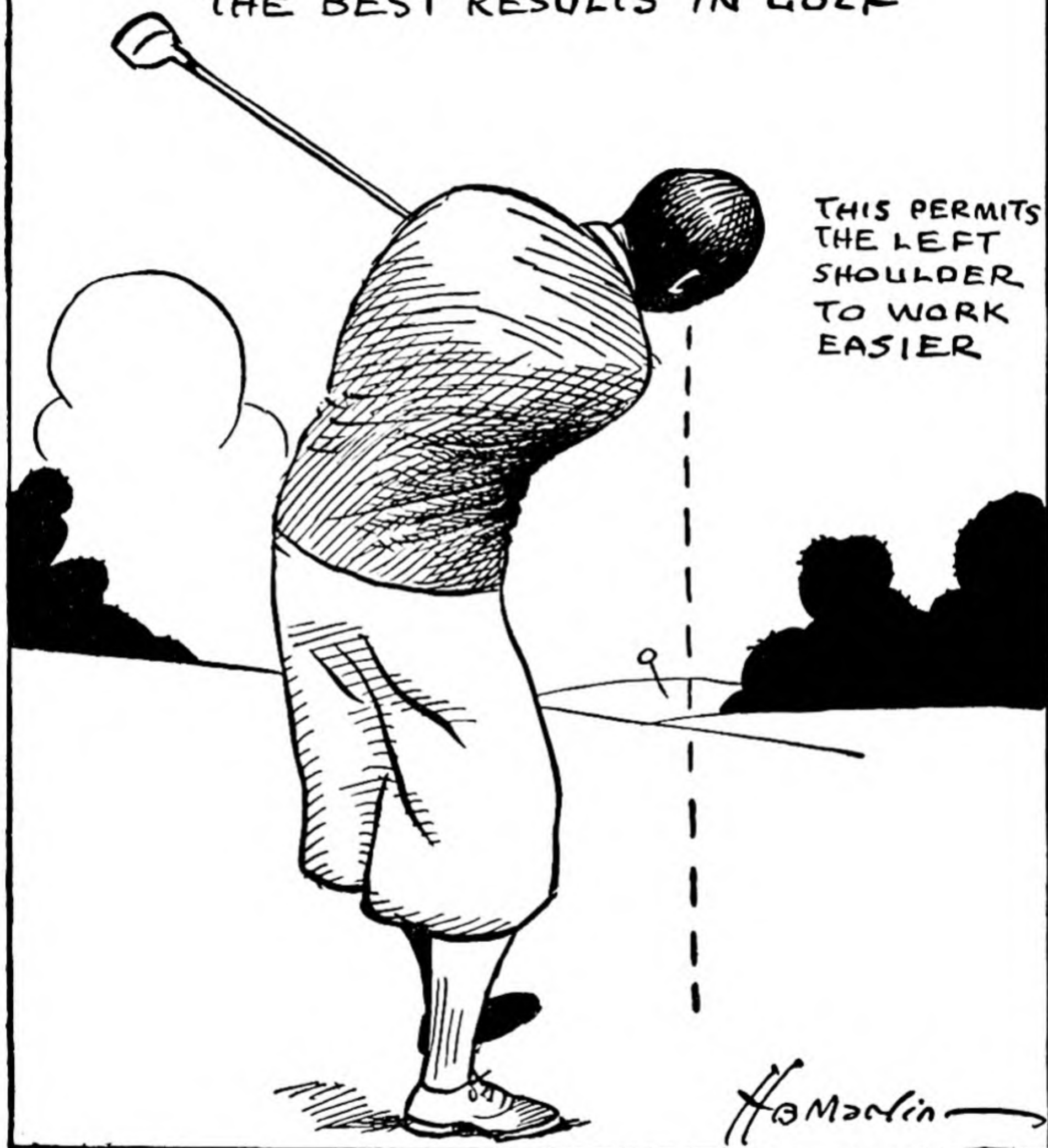
The foot does not turn side-wise.

The ball of the foot supports the leg with the pressure slightly on the big toe.

The flat swinger usually turns the heel of the left toward the hole. There should be no effort to raise the heel as it should work automatically.



THE HEAD MUST TURN AUTO-
MATICALLY WITH THE SWING
OF THE CLUB TO PRODUCE
THE BEST RESULTS IN GOLF



DON'T KEEP THE HEAD DOWN TOO LONG

HUTCHISON GIVES US AN IDEA



KEEPING the head down for one tenth of a second longer than it should be held down is all wrong" says Jock Hutchison.

"It is well and good to talk about keeping the head down and the eye on the ball, but the golfer who does this after the ball has been hit runs the risk of having the right shoulder blocked off. If this shoulder is not permitted to work freely without interference from the head there will be something missing in the shot."

The right shoulder should do its part, and it plays an important part in shot making. The body that pivots perfectly in the back swing will only half do its work in the down swing if the shoulder is blocked or checked in any way.

One needs only to make a practice swing with a club and forcibly hold the head down to see the folly of this.



THE LEFT FOOT STANDS AS A SOLID
WALL AFTER THE IMPACT - THE
RIGHT IS JUST BEGINNING TO DO
IT'S WORK



LEFT LEG A STONE WALL

LEFT LEG SHOULD BE STATIONARY AS BALL IS HIT



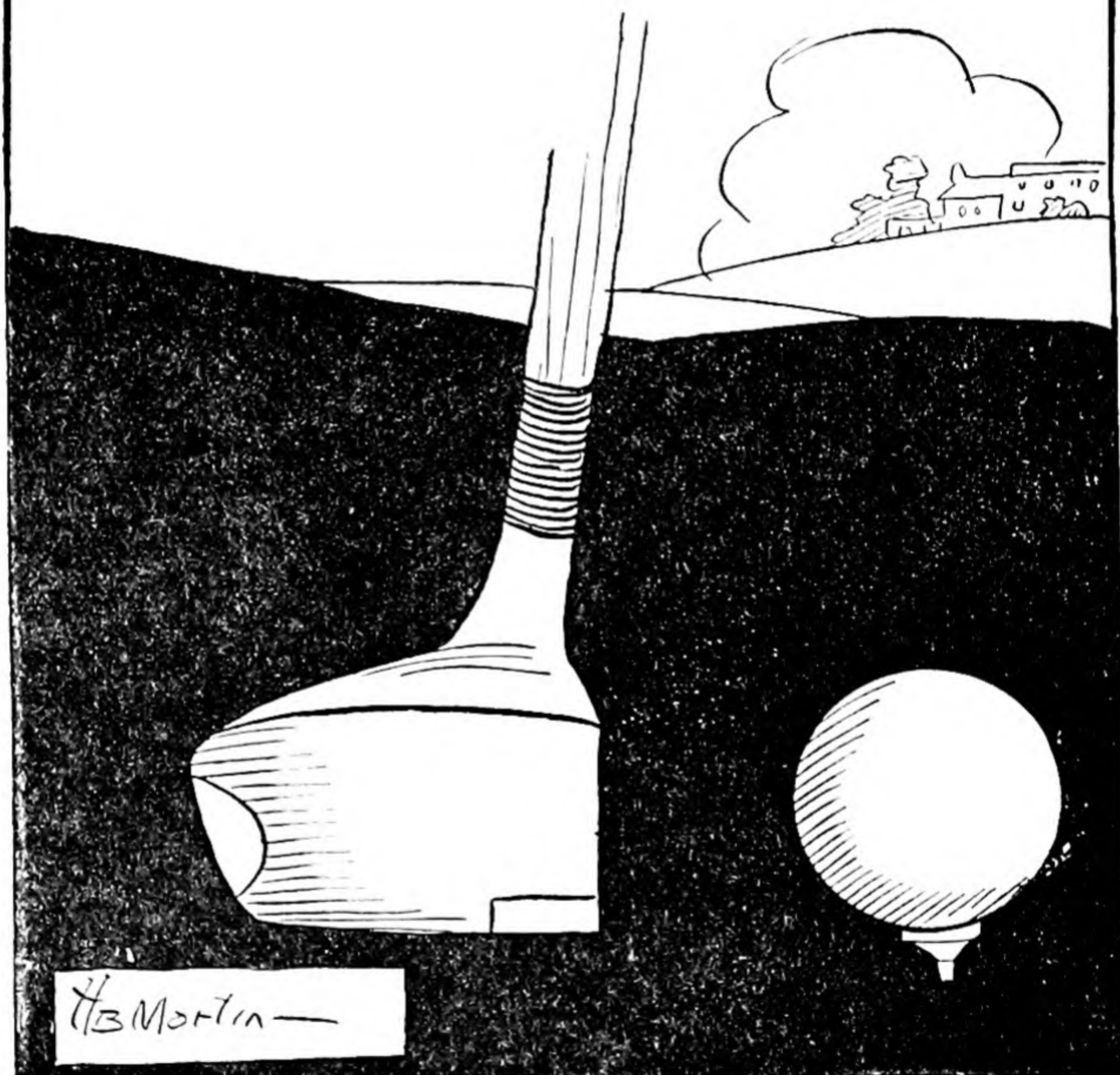
THE left leg at the moment of the impact in the golf swing should be almost as stationary as a stone wall. We hit against this side of the body. The left foot must be especially well planted and should not be pulled back nor

should one go forward on the toe of the foot.

The ball must be hit before the right moves at all. There is a movement of course, but this is more of a pivot. We turn or pivot on the right foot when we come back and we pivot more or less on the left foot when we make the forward swing. Hitting against the left side is something to be cultivated. It teaches us to bring the clubhead through, a most essential thing to remember in making any golf shot.



THE GOLF CLUB SHOULD REACH ITS
GREATEST SPEED JUST AN INCH
OR SO BEFORE HITTING THE BALL



JUST BEFORE THE IMPACT

REACHING TOP SPEED



“What moment should the clubhead reach its maximum speed?” asks the duffer who has tried every known method in golf to court success.

There is little dispute over this point by the leading experts of the game.

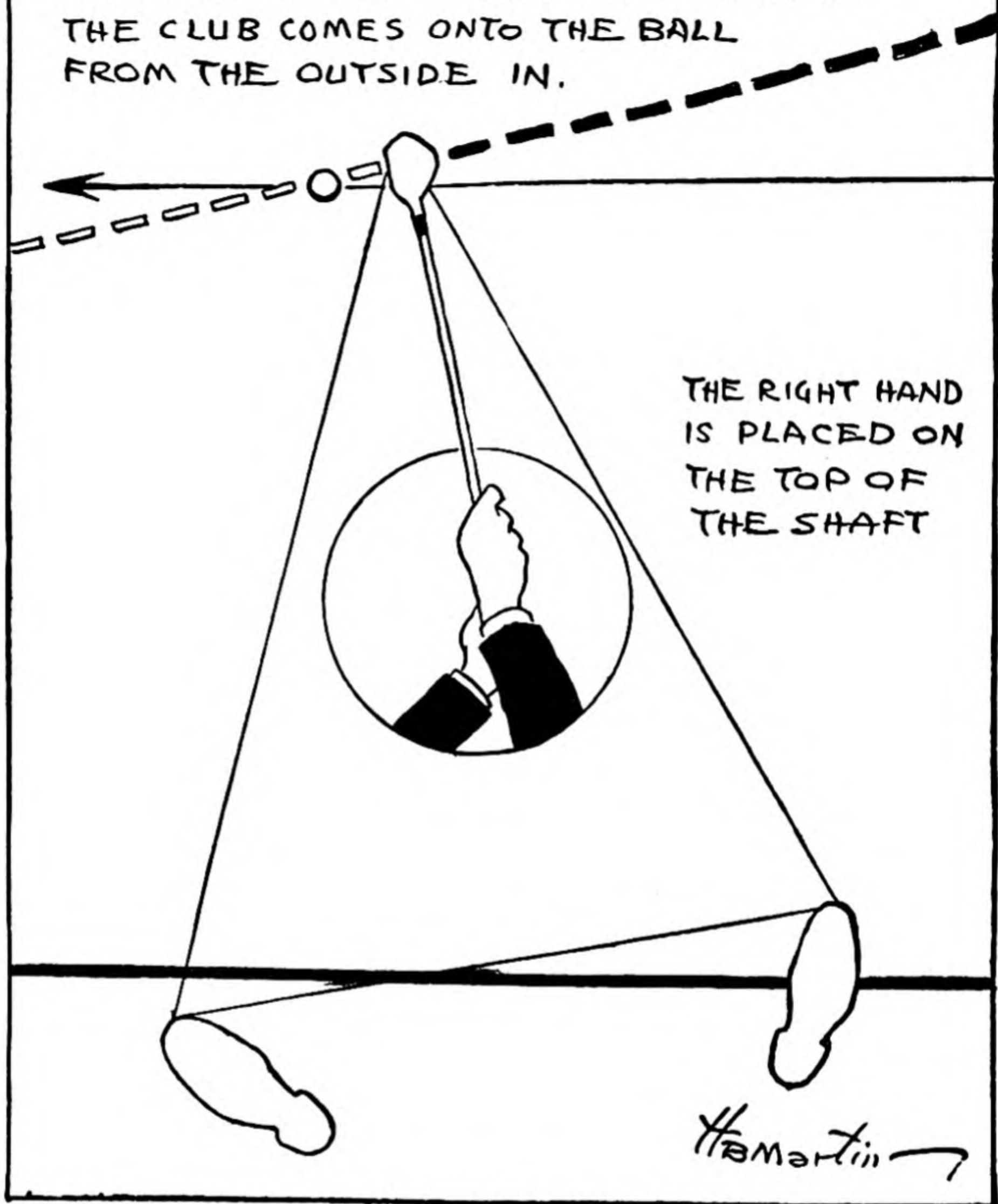
The club should be travelling at top speed when it connects with the ball and it should continue to go along at a high rate of speed until the ball has left clubhead or until the follow-through has been completed, and there can be no further aid from the club.

The down swing should not be started with any jerky movement. The club gradually gathers speed as it descends to sweep the ball away from the tee.

To make sure that the club is ready to hit the ball the speed reaches its full height about two inches before the impact.



IF ONE MUST SLICE HERE IS DEPICTED THE
SCIENTIFIC WAY OF ACCOMPLISHING IT
THE CLUB COMES ONTO THE BALL
FROM THE OUTSIDE IN.



HOW TO SLICE

THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD OF SLICING



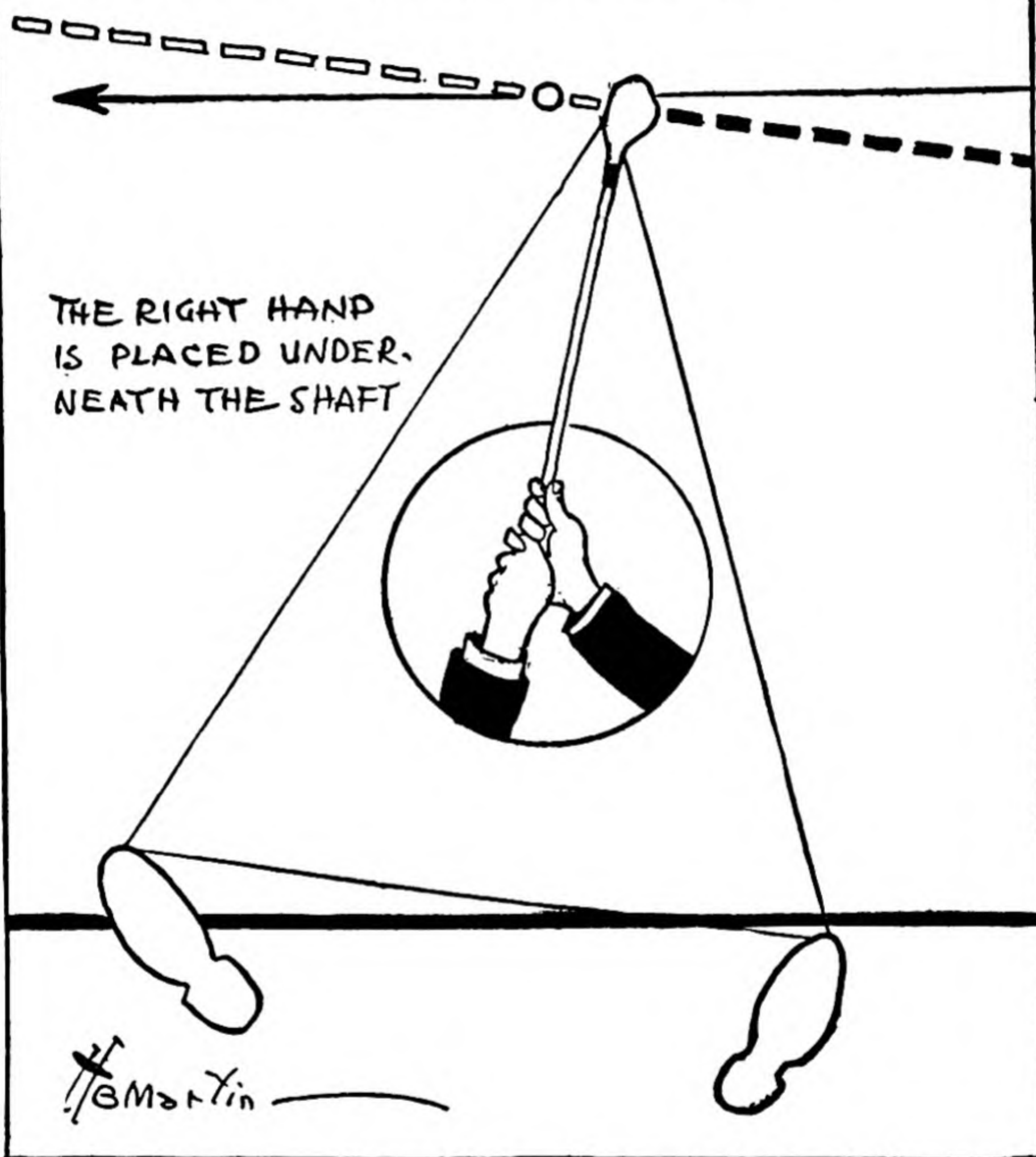
IF every golfer learned at once in taking up the game to slice a shot in the scientific way the obnoxious habit of unintentional slicing would be eliminated. Experts often use a slice to reach greens where the way is barred by a tree or a building.

It is a simple matter to slice a ball correctly. Draw the left foot away from the line in a very open stance, or, advance the right foot well over the line. This makes it a simple matter for the club-head to come onto the ball from the outside to the inside thereby imparting the necessary cut or draw. One must of course aim to the left of the line of flight. The amount of slice required depends on the follow-through.

The hands should be altered with the right more over the top of the club and the left underneath. When the ball is hit the club-face opens up helping the draw.



THE HOOK IS PRODUCED BY THE CLUB COMING
ONTO THE BALL FROM THE INSIDE OF THE
LINE OF FLIGHT - THE STANCE MUST BE
SHIFTED TO MAKE THIS EASY



HOW TO HOOK

PRODUCING A HOOK



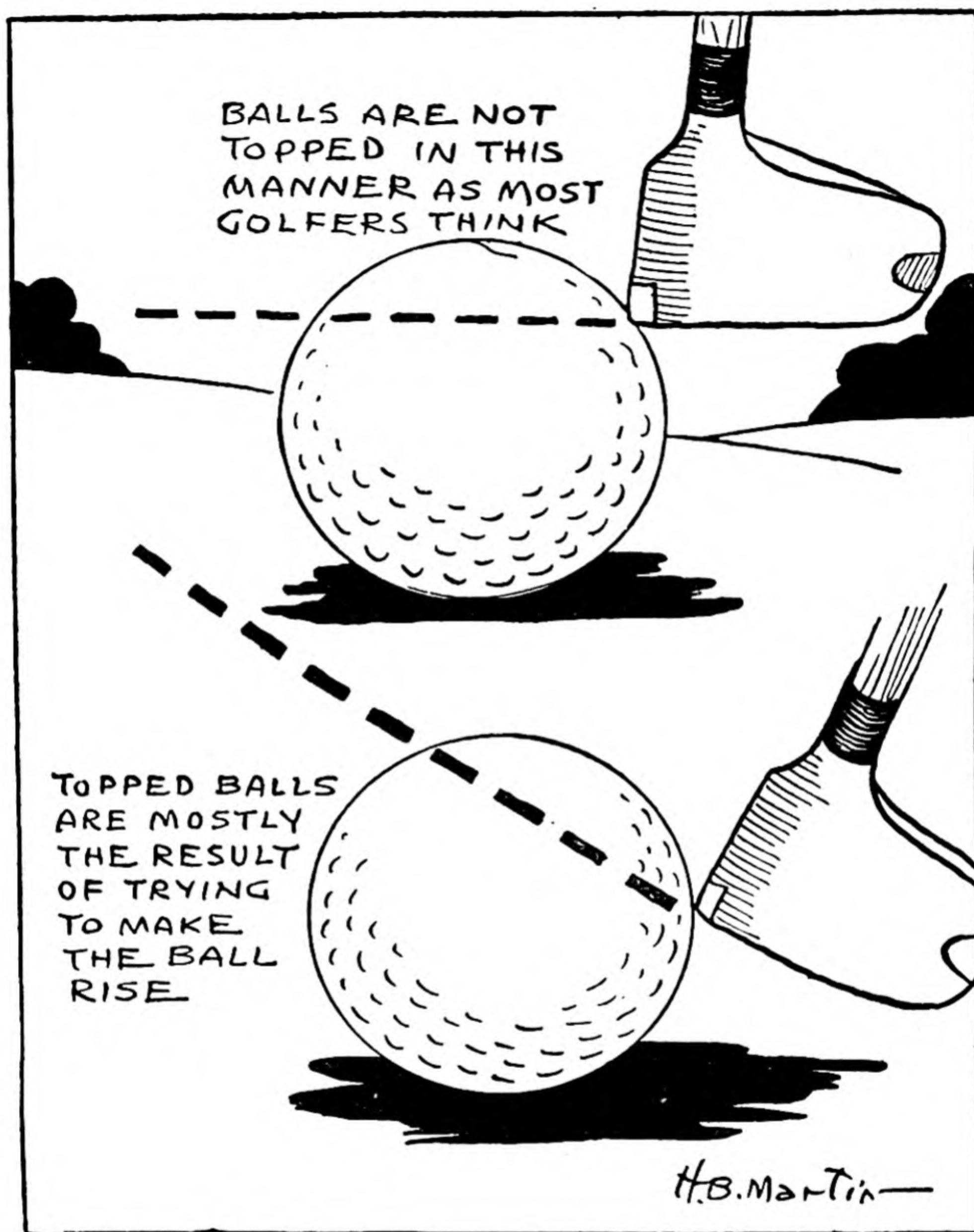
WHEN a golfer is asked to hook a golf ball he goes about it with anything but confidence, especially if he is of the average type who is not familiar with the more scientific shots of the game.

Here is the Idea. The two feet, spread well apart, and the ball, form a triangle. When a slice is wanted the right foot is advanced, and the ball naturally is moved forward. When a hook is required the left foot comes forward towards the line of flight, and the ball, being on one end of the imaginary triangle, is moved back almost opposite the heel of the right foot.

The position of the foot and the ball are not changed, but one places them differently in relation to the line to the hole or the line of flight as we term it. The right foot must come back because the club goes into the ball from the inside of the line and finishes on the outside.

The hands are placed in a different position on the grip. The right is placed well under the shaft so that there will be a turn-over at the impact.





HOW WE TOP A BALL

TOPPING THE BALL



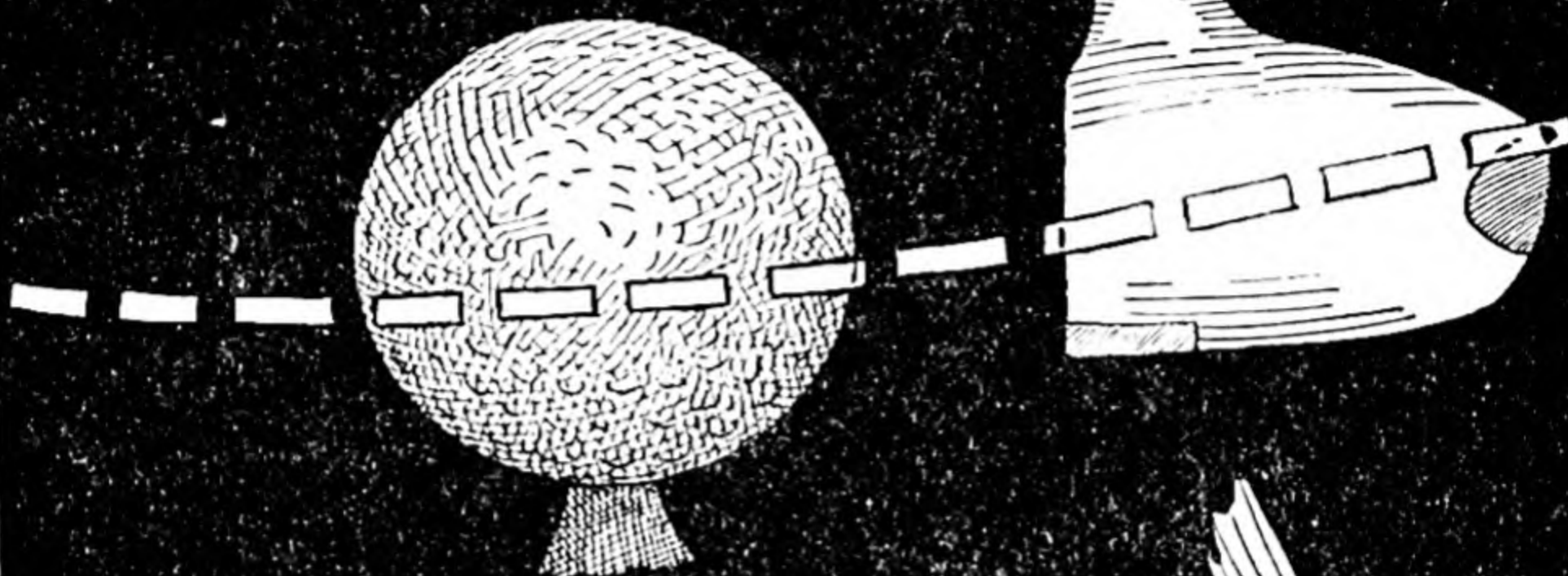
WHEN a ball is topped the golfer usually imagines that the club has skimmed over the top of the ball. This happens very seldom. The usual topped shot is the direct result of the club coming up from the bottom of the swing too soon.

Golfers in their anxiety to get the ball up try to make the club do it instead of making sure of hitting on through. The club is made so that a drive properly made will take care of the flight of the ball. There is another way of topping a tee shot and this is by raising the head or looking up. Golfers who do this are usually too anxious to see the flight of the ball, in other words pick it up as quickly as possible so that they can follow it with the eye.

One good way to prevent this is to make the clubhead go through each time. Try it first with the putter to get the idea, then it can be done slowly with the driver.

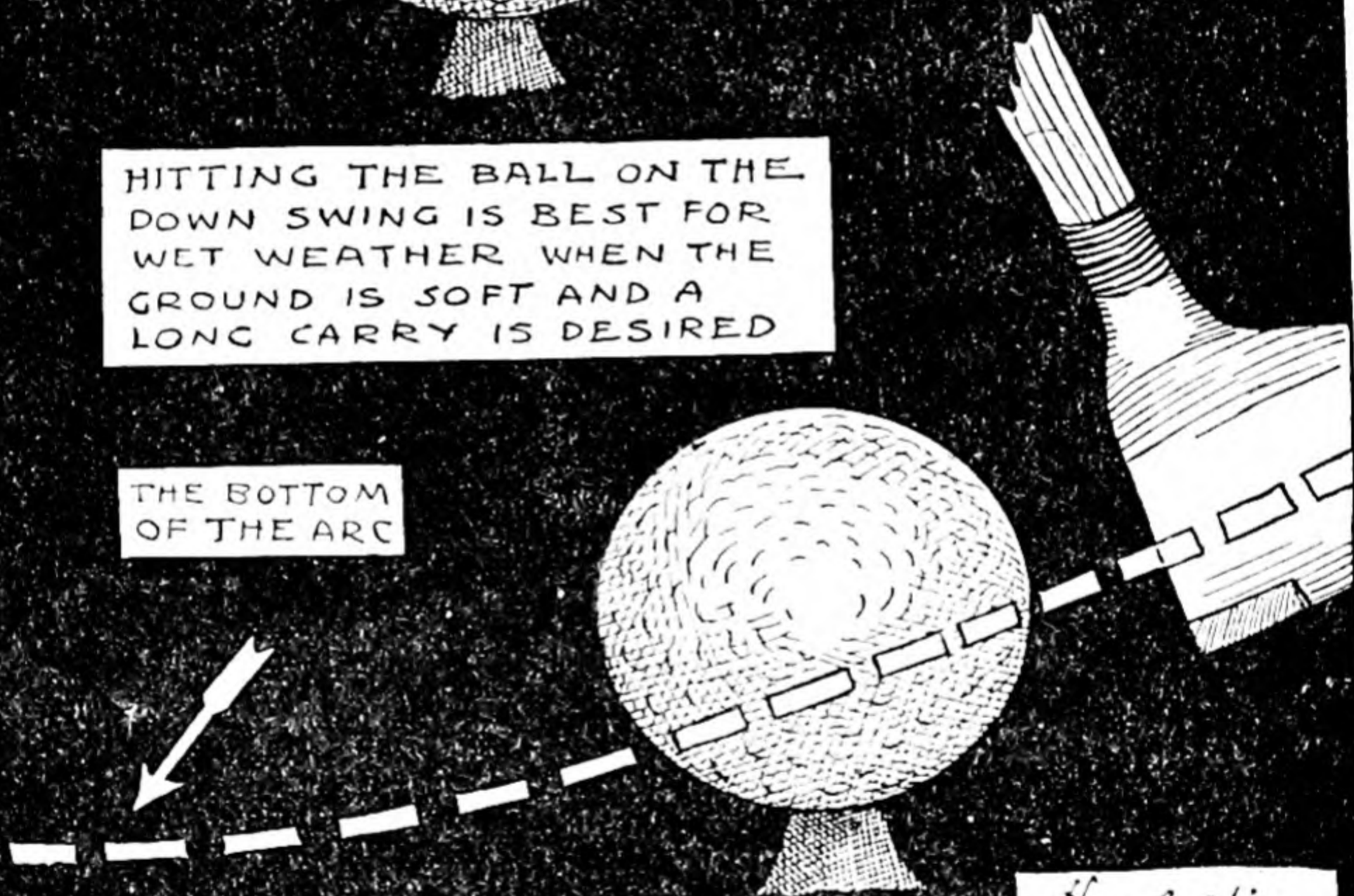


WHEN THE GROUND IS HARD
GOLFERS WHO HIT THE
BALL THIS WAY OBTAIN
A LOT OF ROLL



HITTING THE BALL ON THE
DOWN SWING IS BEST FOR
WET WEATHER WHEN THE
GROUND IS SOFT AND A
LONG CARRY IS DESIRED

THE BOTTOM
OF THE ARC



H. B. Martin

IN ALL KINDS OF WEATHER

GOLFING HINTS FOR FLORIDA COURSES



OLFERS who are thinking about a Florida vacation should understand first of all that the golf stroke there is a little different in its execution. The ball should be hit clearly and no attempt should be made to take turf with the shot.

This is especially true of the iron clubs.

In hitting the drive where a long roll is desired the driver should come onto the ball with a long flat sweep hitting it about center. In wet weather, or on a soggy course where precious little roll can be had, the downward sweep of the club is essential as this provides a longer carry. The tee can be higher in order to permit the club to have a freer sweep after the ball is hit.



THE SWAY IN GOLF IS NOT
A FAULT IF PERFECTLY
TIMED - SOME LEADING
PLAYERS ADVOCATE IT.



ABOUT THE SWAY IN GOLF

GOLF PLAYER USING SWAY, NEEDS TIMING

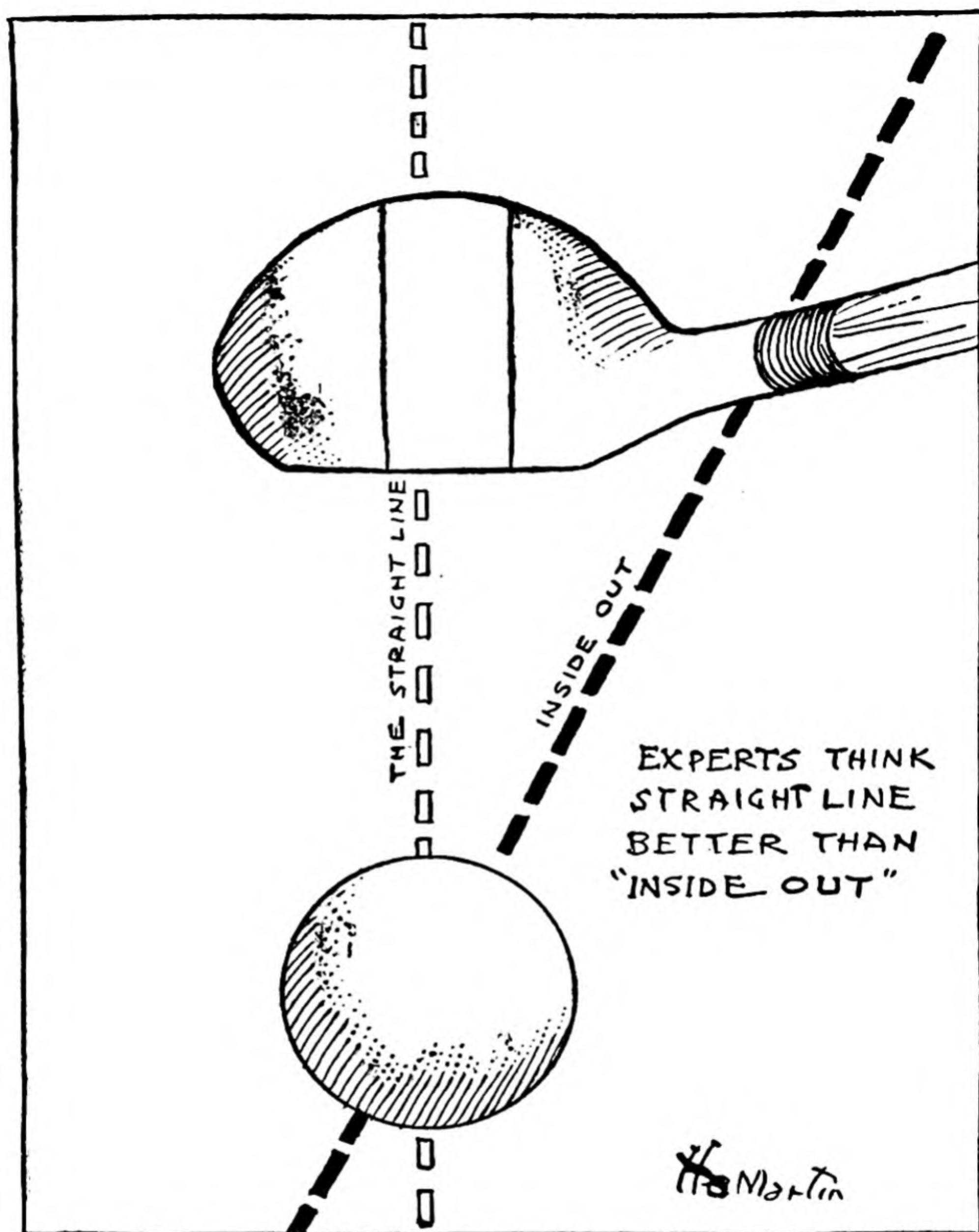


HOSE who play golf and sway in making a golf stroke especially a drive or a brassie shot are supposed to play in very bad form. Some very excellent teachers tell us that the sway is not so bad if properly used. Among those who advocate the style are Walter Hagen and Alex Smith.

Alex insists that unless one has a perfect pivot that he is much better off to sway with his swing. In taking the club back there will be a natural shift to the right leg and the body will remain practically in this position until the club has been brought up and down again. The body then goes forward after the impact of the club head and the ball.

Golfers who sway, as in batting a baseball, do so without timing the swing. This of course is fatal to a good golf shot.





WHAT IS "INSIDE OUT"?

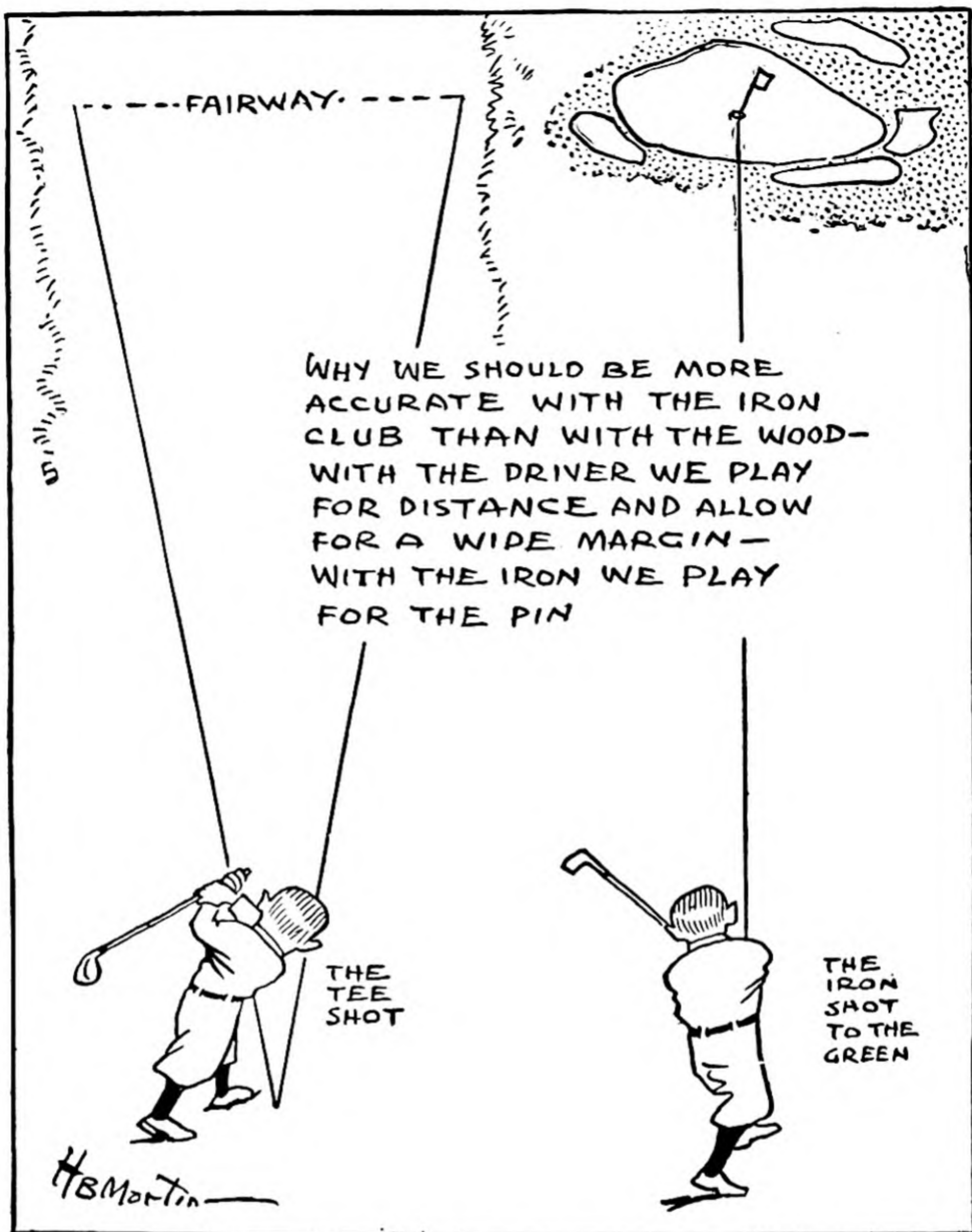
INSIDE OUT



INSIDE out" has been a popular theory among the students of the game who love to theorize. This means that the clubhead must come onto the ball from the inside of the imaginary line of flight and after hitting the ball continue to travel across the line finishing the follow-through on the other side.

This is supposed to obtain a slight hook if not exaggerated too much. If overdone, a wide hook, or pulled shot, will be the result. One expert in discussing the "inside out" idea said that it is not fundamental golf. The only sure way to success is to take the clubhead back in a straight line and send it on through.





MAKE SURE OF YOUR IRONS

IRON FOR ACCURACY



OLFERS can let out with the driver and take more chances than they do with the iron because of the fact that in the drive we have more of a margin, or a larger target so to speak, and more room for mistakes.

The iron should be studied more and care taken to hit a straight ball. The players who merely play for the green are not as a rule first class scorers. The pin should be the target at all times when we are in gunshot of it. With the drive we strive to gain distance and with the iron we seek accuracy mostly as it is the one club that saves strokes.

Never practice iron shots without a definite purpose in hand. Hitting iron shots down the fairway is not intelligent practice and does not help one in a tight pinch where accuracy is everything.



THIS IS HAGEN'S STANCE FOR THE IRON SHOT

NOTE THE SPREAD OF THE FEET
THE POSITION OF THE BALL IN
RELATION TO THE LEFT HEEL



A FIRM STANCE FOR IRONS

HAGEN'S STANCE



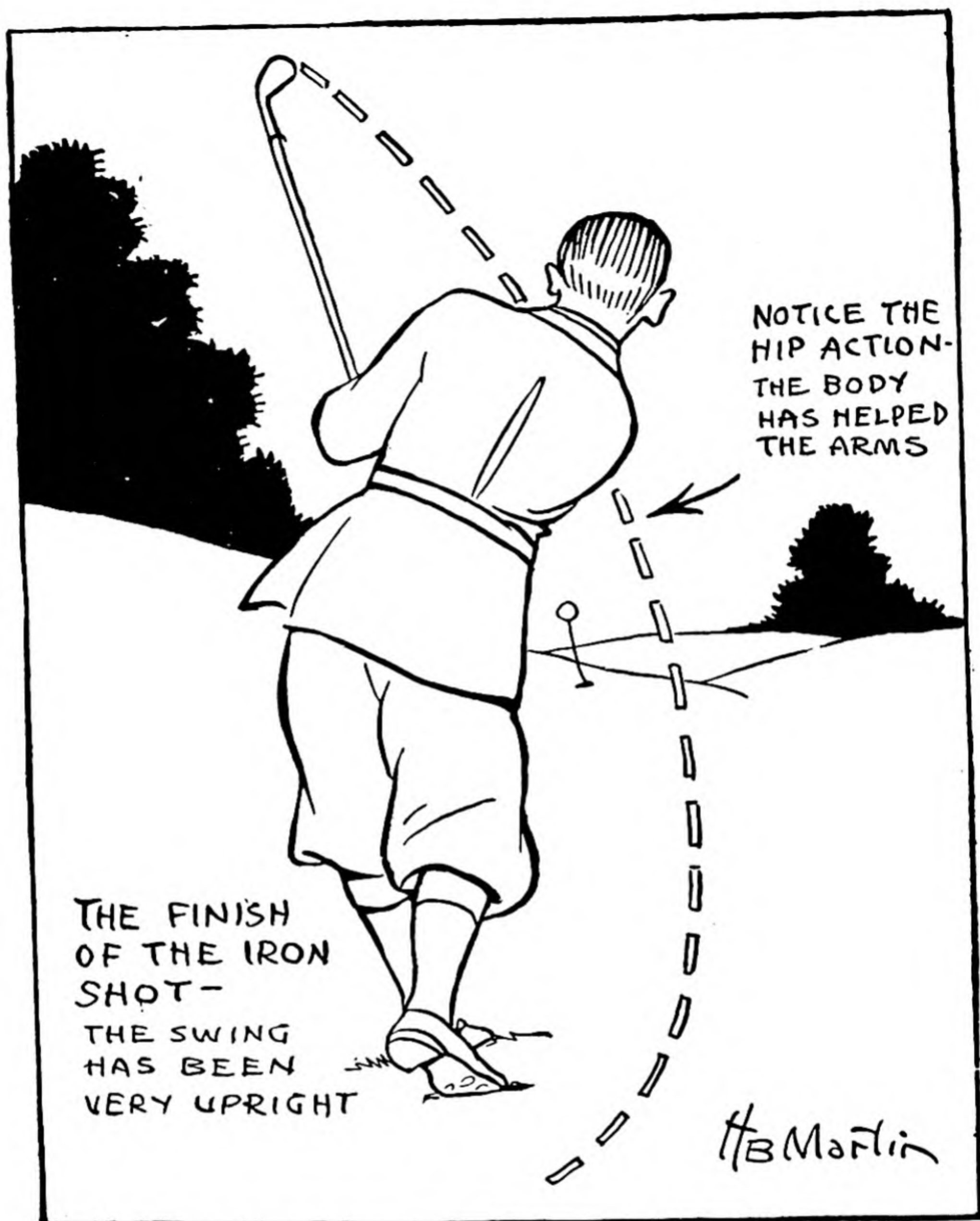
HE stance for an iron shot is important. Hagen stands with his feet well apart making it easier to shift from one leg to the other and without the danger of getting the body into the shot too soon.

It is necessary in playing an iron to settle well back on the heels. The ball must be hit a firm crisp blow with

more of a suggestion of a punch than we find in the drive.

Unless we are going to play an uphill lie the ball is played just off the left heel. The stance here in the picture is just a little bit open. The ball appears to be at the mercy of the player. Hagen always looks as if he meant business when he steps up to hit an iron shot. If the reader will study Hagen's wide spread stance and try to imitate it as far as comfortable, he will find that his game will improve rapidly.





UPRIGHT SWING FOR IRONS

TALL MAN HAS ADVANTAGE IN IRON CLUB PLAY

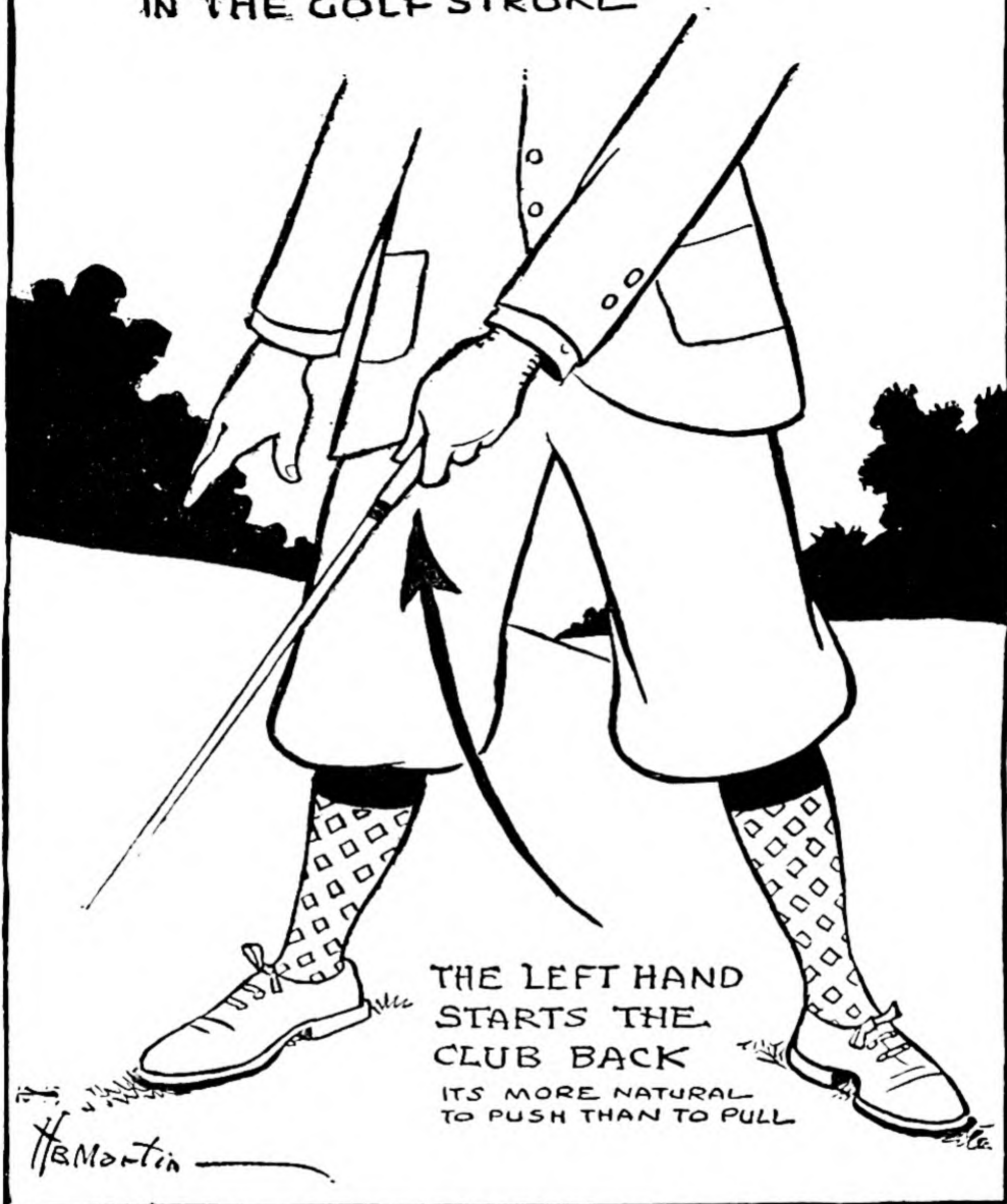


HE upright swing for the iron club is almost essential and of exceptional advantage to the tall man who can use a shorter club and obtain better results than the player with long shafts who hits the ball from around his body.

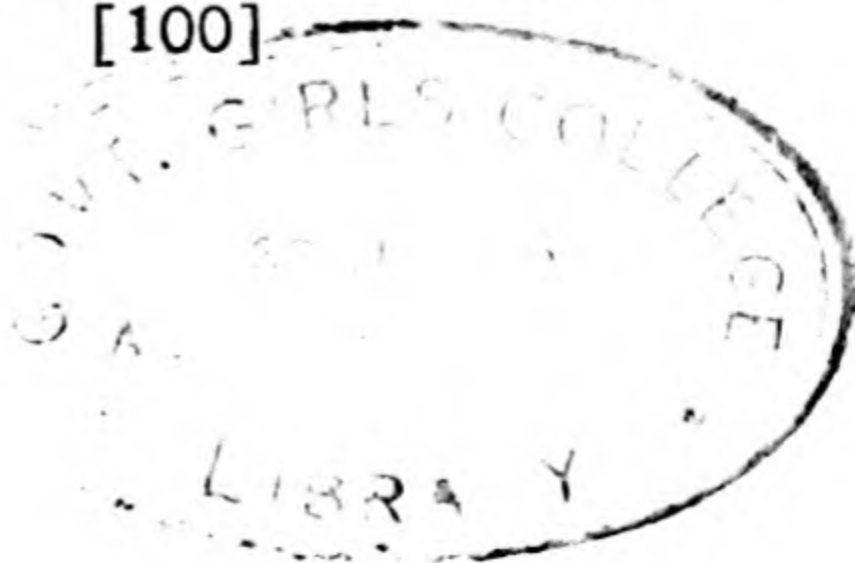
The upright swing is not only a distance gained but one is apt to be far more accurate with this sort of a swing, as the ball and the hole are lined up with the club permitting the player to take more of an aim than he can when the club comes around the side. The latter way, or what is known to all golfers as the flat swing is apt to produce a slice or a hook, most likely a hook which is not the correct way of playing iron shots. The little fellow need not despair, however, as he can take a longer sweep and hit.



LEFT HAND-VS-
RIGHT HAND
IN THE GOLF STROKE



TAKING THE CLUB BACK
[100]



ATTAINING ACCURACY



O attain accuracy this one must pay close attention to details in every respect. The first essential item is in the back swing and the manner of taking the club back.

Picking up the club abruptly is not the expert's way of doing it. He takes the club back by starting to push with the left hand—it is easier to push than to pull—and keeps it low along the ground remembering to keep the elbows close in to the body.

The right hand is called upon later to put the punch in the shot but the left hand is always useful in guiding the club. There must be no jerky movement in the swing. The three quarter swing is more of a hit than a sweep but there must be rhythm in the hit in order that the power can be concentrated at the impact.





GOLFER LEARNING
TO PLAY AN IRON
SHOULD PRACTICE
THIS IDEA -

COMMON FAULT OF
MOST GOLFERS IS TO
GET THE BODY IN
TOO SOON.

H.B. Martin -

DON'T GET YOUR BODY IN TOO SOON

GETTING THE BODY IN TOO SOON



THE average duffer or beginner gets his body into the shot too soon thereby producing a slice or a ball pushed to the right.

Professionals teach their pupils to avoid this error, but it is not easily done. The tendency to hit hard causes this. Not one in ten have the patience to wait for the clubhead to come through and complete its task.

If the reader has looked at the accompanying illustration on the other page he will see the player up against a stone wall. There is no opportunity here to move the body forward so the player must wait for the club to come around.

One need not go to the trouble of breaking his club. It is just the idea that we are attempting to force on the mind of the golfers.

However, it is very excellent practice and one can learn the principal of the shot by taking the player's position before a wall and swinging the iron downward without permitting it to go any further than the ground.



ARMOUR'S SHORT COMPACT
SWING IN USING AN IRON
HAS MADE HIM ONE OF THE
BEST IRON CLUB PLAYERS

THREE
QUARTER
SWING

HE NEVER PER-
MITS THE CLUB
TO WANDER OFF
THE LINE.

H.B. Martin

TRY THIS WITH YOUR CLUB

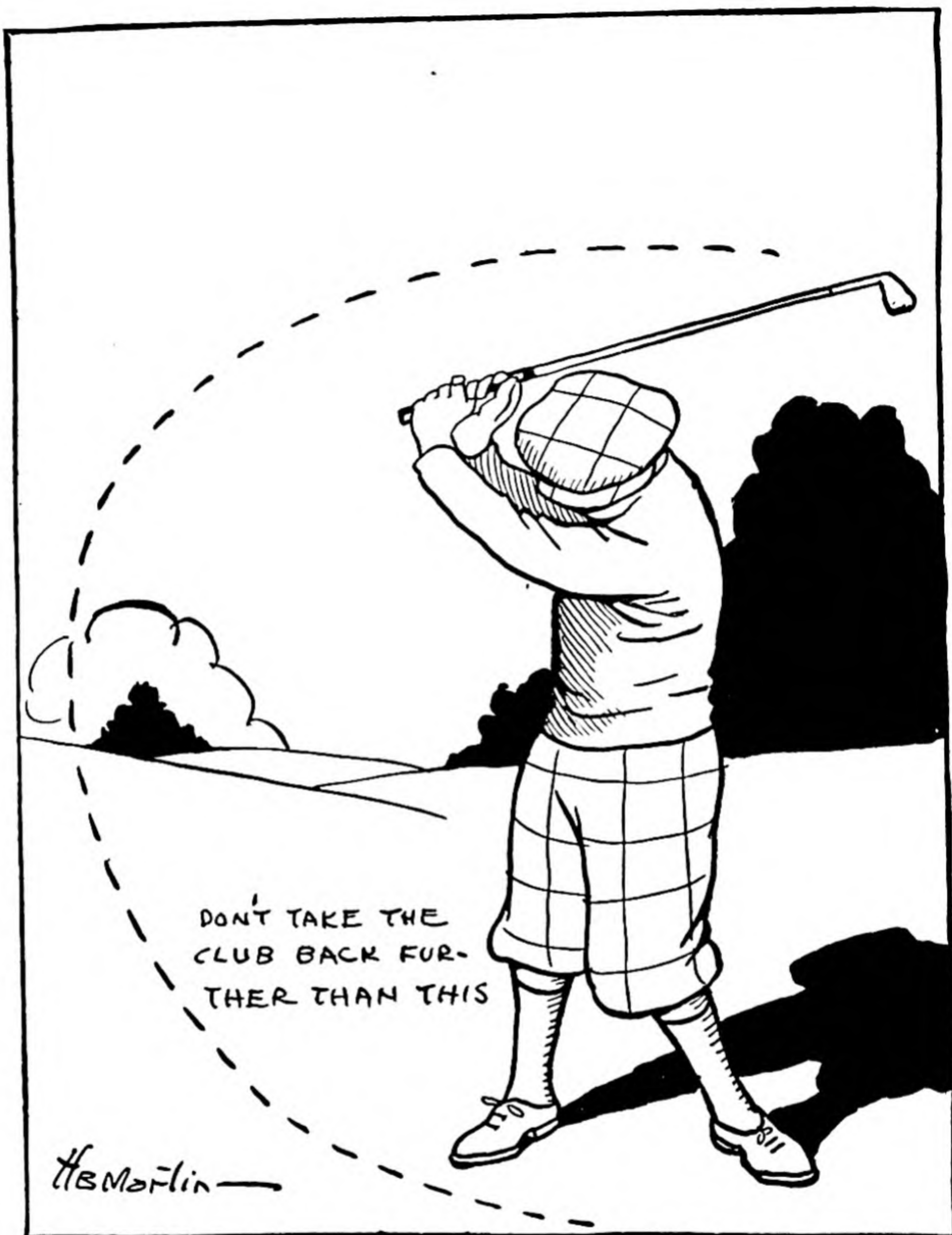
TO SECURE CORRECT DIRECTION



ONE often hears of lining up a putt on the green by picking out a blade of grass or something else in the line. This is good advice but it is just as important that this be done in the midiron shot or the brassie shot. The idea is to swing the club in such a manner that it will pass over an object or a mark on the fairway that will be in direct line to the hole.

If the clubhead comes into contact with the ball at one point and continues in a straight line over the other point it stands to reason that the shot will be perfect and that the ball will travel straight. All that one need worry about then is how hard to hit it. Judging distance comes from practice, but if one can hit a straight shot he can usually get the distance problem settled later.





THE PIVOT WITH A MIDIRON

PIVOT GOVERNS DISTANCE IN IRON CLUB PLAY



IRON club play is simple enough when one understands the fundamentals. Most golfers do not understand how an iron should be played. The picture shows a player at the top of his swing about to descend on the ball with his midiron.

It will be observed that he was pivoted quite a great deal, just as much as if he was using a wooden club. There has been the same foot action also but the spread is not so great. Bobby Jones plays his irons in the manner described. Bob can get just as much or just as little distance as he requires by a full pivot or a half pivot. For shorter shots the club would not be taken back quite so far.





ALWAYS PRACTICE
APPROACHING AN
OBJECT-SHOOTING
AT A TARGET
IS BETTER THAN
HITTING SHOTS
AT RANDOM

H. B. Martin —

PRACTICE AT A TARGET

USE TARGET IN IRON PRACTICE

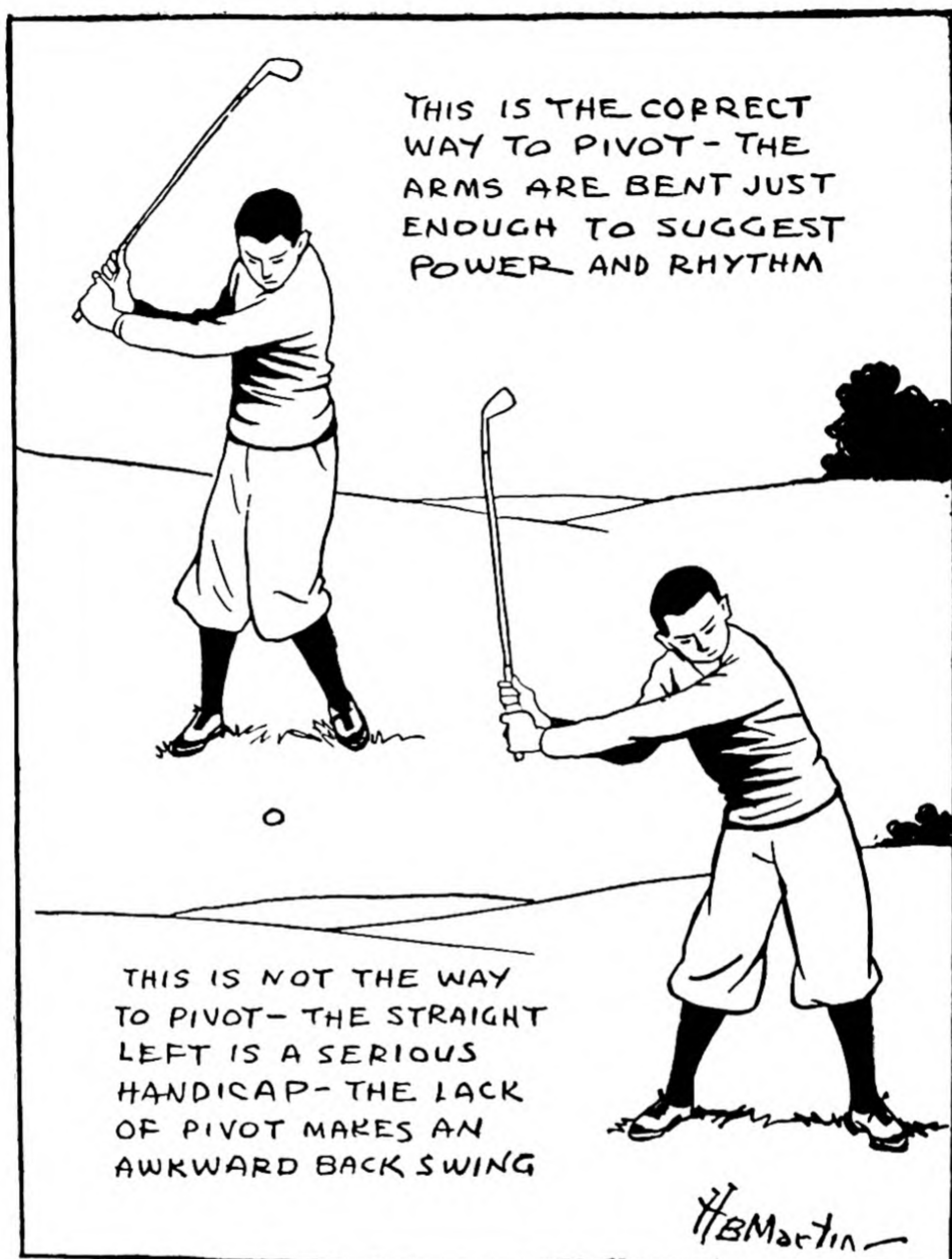


OLFERS do a lot of practicing with their irons but few consider it necessary to aim at some object or target. Hitting iron shots down the fairways is not all that there is to the game. The iron club and especially the mashie are used for direction.

If possible use a green for practice and try to hit the pin. Use a spot in the rough so as not to take out the divots on the fairway and arouse the ire of the greenkeeper. It makes little difference what angle one approaches from.

When a green is not available pick out a tree or a pole and try to hit it. There is always some object in view which can be used as a target. This will help one to get direction. Approaching a green that is well trapped will soon become easier than hitting the ball at a fair patch of turf where there is no trouble in sight. Hitting a target with rings around it is easier than hitting a plain bull's-eye.





THIS IS THE CORRECT
WAY TO PIVOT - THE
ARMS ARE BENT JUST
ENOUGH TO SUGGEST
POWER AND RHYTHM

THIS IS NOT THE WAY
TO PIVOT - THE STRAIGHT
LEFT IS A SERIOUS
HANDICAP - THE LACK
OF PIVOT MAKES AN
AWKWARD BACK SWING

HBMartin

THE HALF IRON SHOT

DIRECTION IMPORTANT IN HALF IRON SHOT

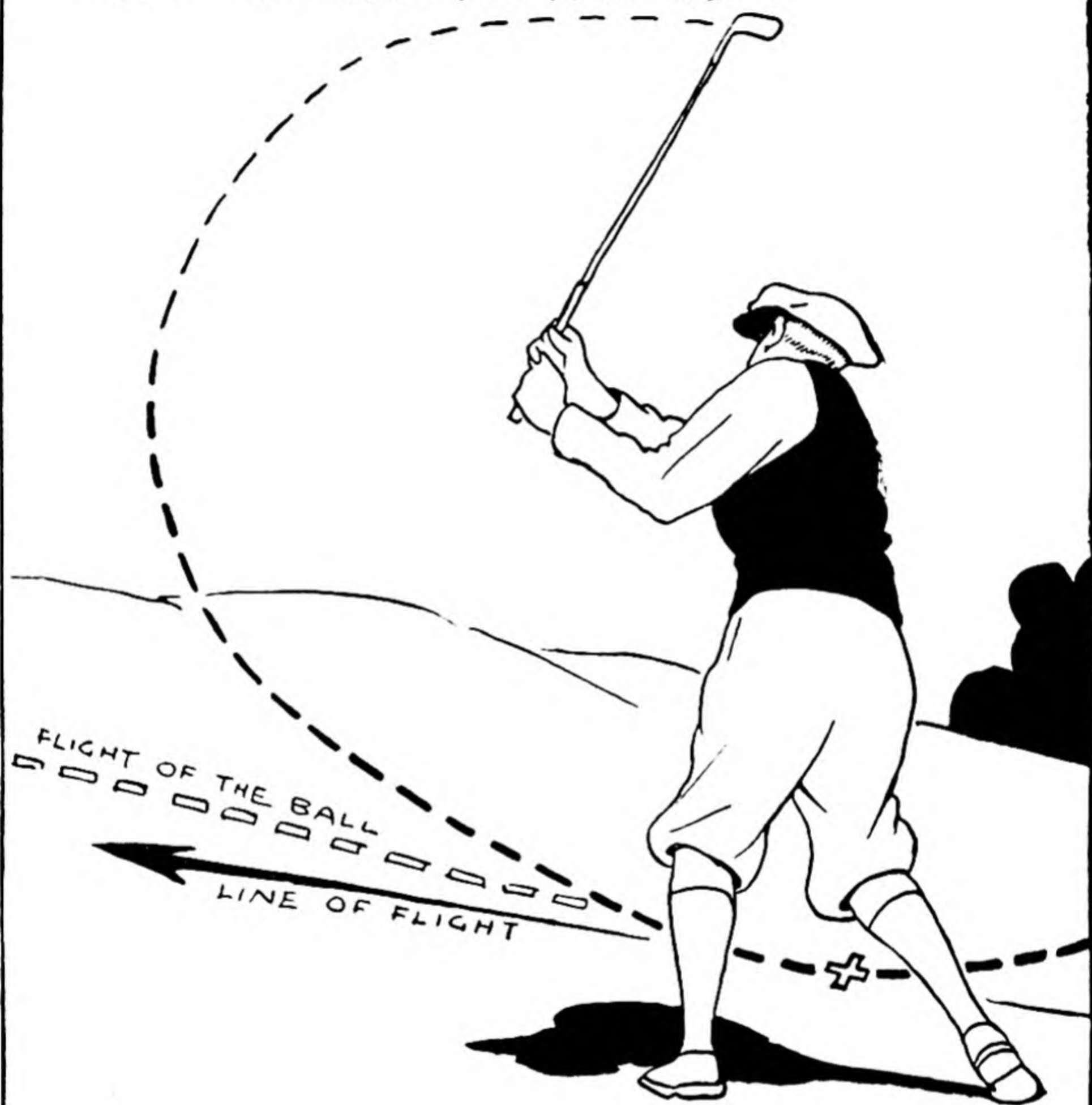


TOO many golfers hit haphazard at the ball and expect to get results. If the shot is carefully planned it cannot go wrong. One of the most important shots in golf is the half iron, a shot that must be placed. Direction is everything when one is trying to lay the ball up to the pin or to reach a certain spot on the fairway from an awkward lie in the rough.

To make this shot it is necessary to first place the feet in the right position. The club in going through should travel in a straight line. The finish of the swing shows just how successful the shot has been. The hands in nine times out of ten will be extended out in front pointing directly to the hole. The mashie shot is similar, but usually the club itself points to the hole if the shot is a short one.



JOCK HUTCHISON SAYS STAND FIRMLY FOR THE IRON SHOT AND USE AN UPRIGHT SWING - HE IS SHOWN HERE PLAYING THE FADEAWAY TO THE GREEN ONE OF THE MASTER SHOTS IN GOLF.



H B Martin

ABOUT THE FADEAWAY

FADEAWAY, MASTER SHOT IN GOLF



JOCK HUTCHISON is one of the masters of the iron and can be depended upon to deliver the goods in any tournament if given half a chance with his rivals. The fadeaway to the green is the master shot in golf just now because it is so necessary with the modern golf course architecture. Straight shots are difficult to make on account of the wind and the lay of the greens while hooked irons are almost obsolete in first class golf as they are most difficult to control and come into the green with the wrong angle.

The iron must come onto the club from the outside of the line of flight putting a little slice on the ball but at the same time keeping it under perfect control. The stance should be open for this shot and the feet well apart.

The best players use the fadeaway and know the results obtained cannot be duplicated in any other way. A straight shot is desirable as a rule but it cannot always be controlled.



THE FOLLOW THROUGH WITH THE IRON IS
MUCH LONGER THAN WITH THE WOODS -
TOMMY ARMOUR PLAYS THIS SHOT BETTER
THAN ANY ONE ELSE



OBSERVE THIS PICTURE CLOSELY

FOLLOW THROUGH WITH IRON IMPORTANT



THE follow through with the iron is of far greater importance than with any other club. Tommy Armour, plays this shot as well as any one, perhaps better.

The clubhead should be permitted to go through in a straight line after the ball and in the direction of the hole.

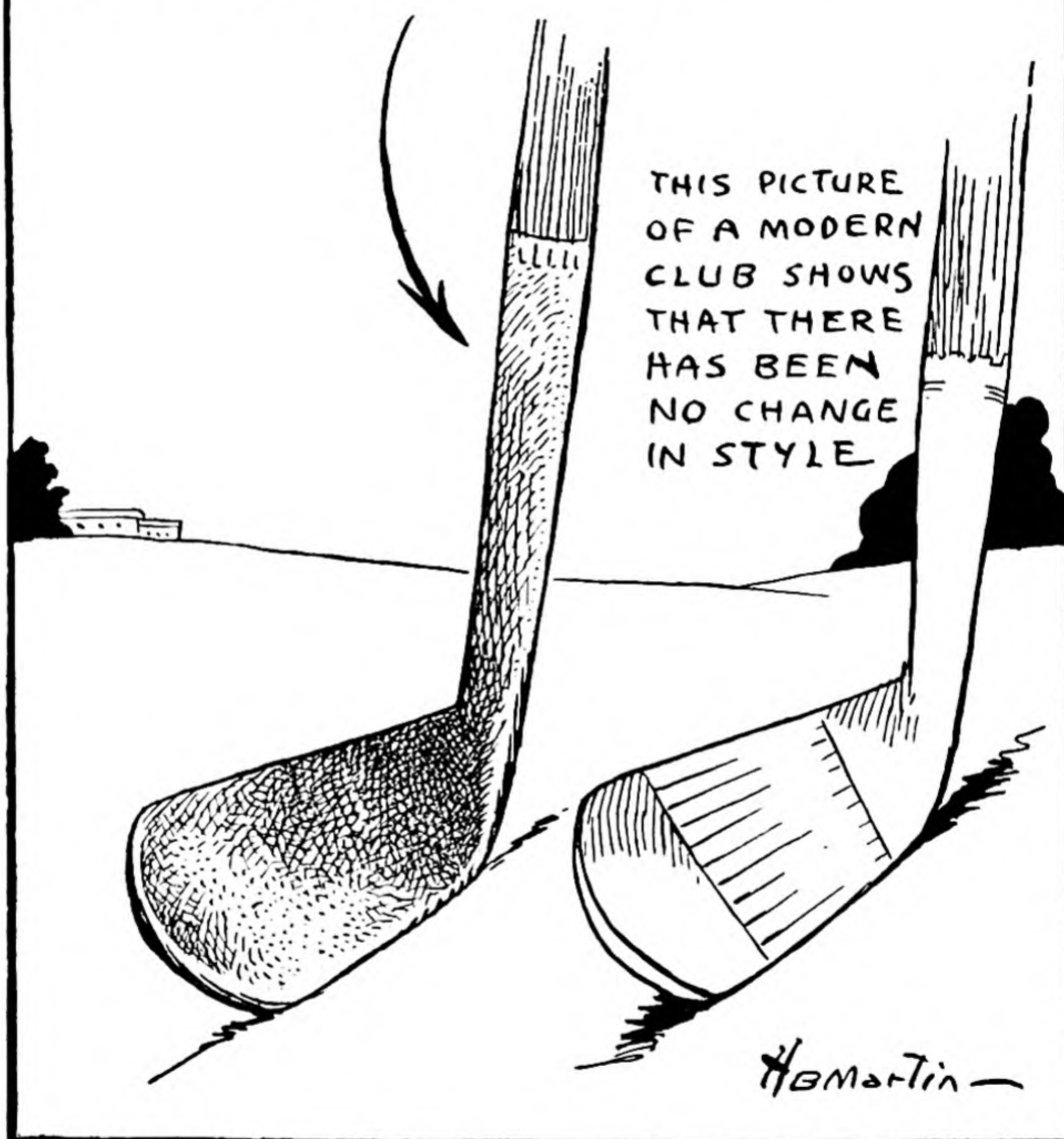
With a long follow through an iron shot can hardly go wrong—that is, there will be no danger of topping or skying?

Naturally the head is kept down to insure the clubhead against coming up too quickly. There is a crispness in the iron shot that comes only with perfect timing and a sure follow through. Only practice will make a golfer perfect in his iron club play.

Set the feet well on the ground and then make sure that the arms do not swing too far out from the body.



GOLF CLUBS CHANGE BUT LITTLE
IN BASIC PRINCIPAL AS TIME
GOES ON - THIS OLD MASHIE IS
THE ORIGINAL MASHIE MADE
OVER FIFTY YEARS AGO



THE ORIGINAL MASHIE

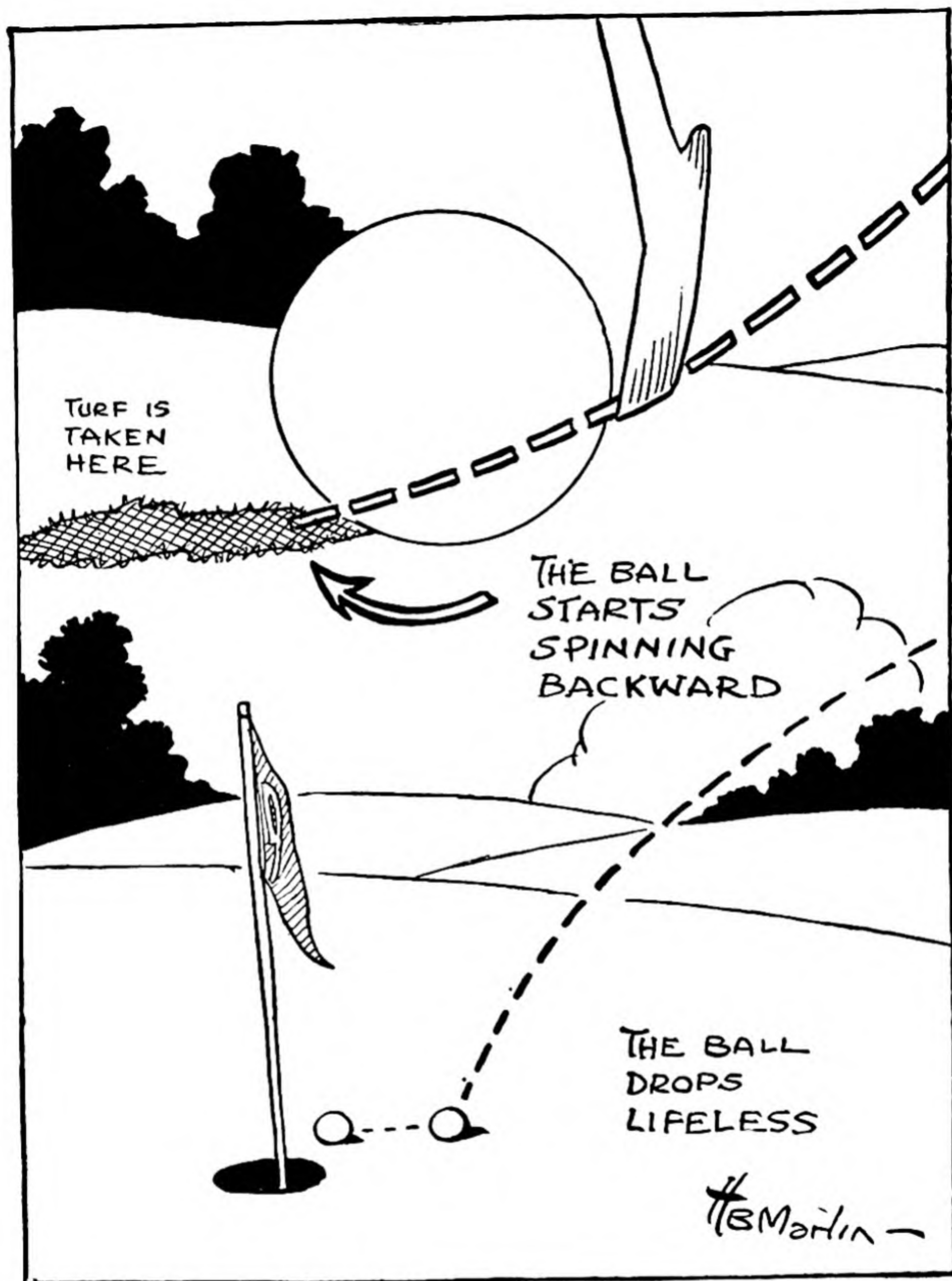
MASHIE SAME NOW AS FIFTY YEARS AGO



OLF clubs appear to have changed a great deal in the past quarter of a century but the basic principal is the same as it was fifty years or more ago. An old mashie has been located at North Berwick that is said to be the original mashie, or the first club ever made to be called by that name.

The club is fifty or sixty years old but the inventor then seems to have hit the exact model as the modern mashie is almost a counter part of the old one with the possible exception of the markings on the club which is a modern idea. The ball has changed since those days from a gutty to a rubber core, but the club still stands as to size, shape, and weight and probably always will stand, or till someone thinks up a better idea.





A LESSON ON HITTING AN IRON SHOT

ATTEMPT TO HIT THE BALL INTO THE GROUND



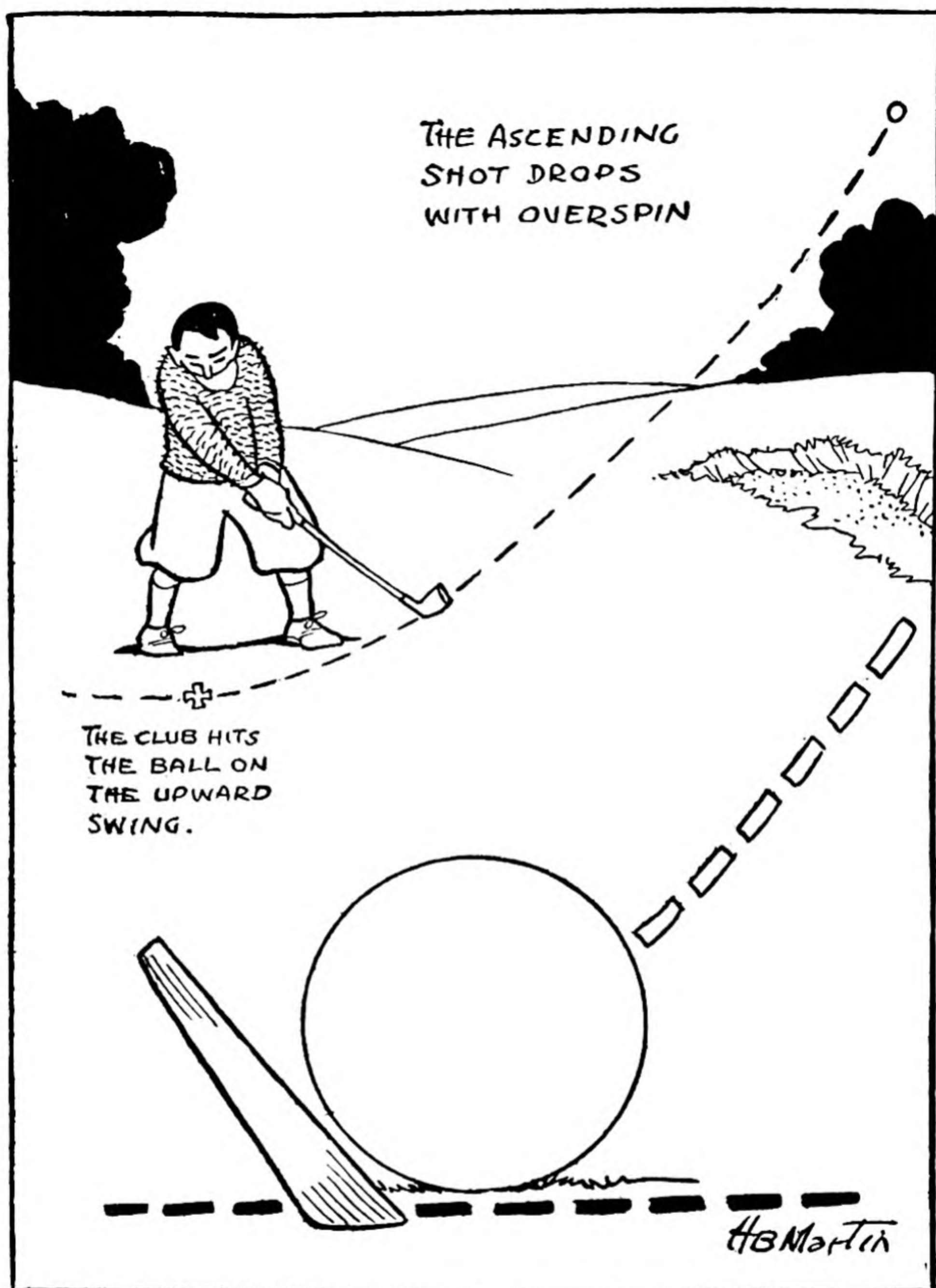
ONE of the simplest and possibly the most effective bit of golf advice that has ever been offered to the beginner or the duffer is the one where he is advised to hit the ball into the ground.

This is another way of telling the pupil to send the club head through as far as the arms will permit. The golfer

who gets into this habit will soon forget that he has ever topped a ball. He will also be surprised at the distance obtainable which will be in marked contrast to the ball hit with the club checked before it has done its work.

We all make the fatal mistake at times of attempting to raise the ball into the air. Remember that the club is lofted for this purpose.





THE ASCENDING SHOT

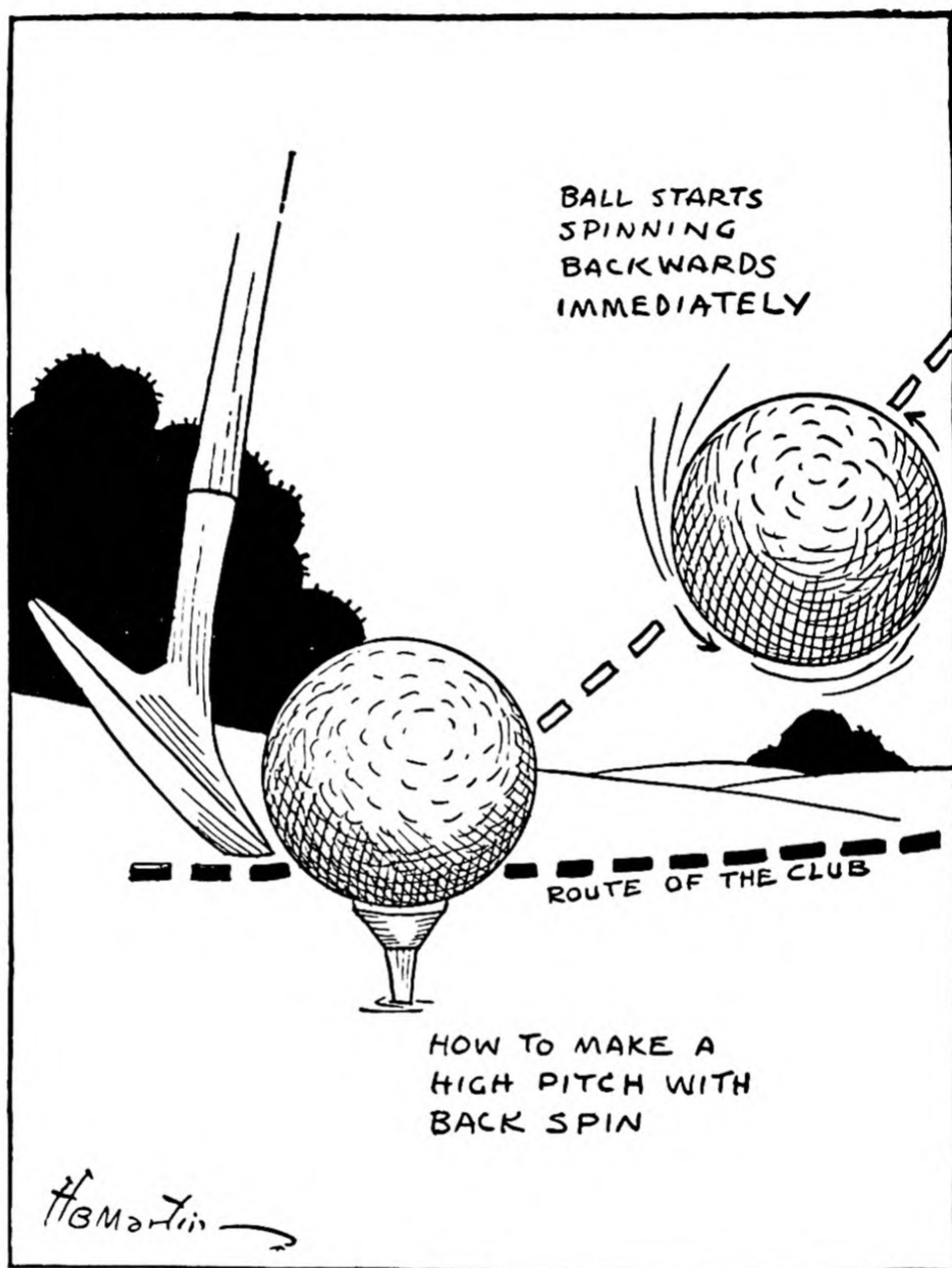
THE BACK SPIN AND ASCENDING SHOT



SINCE the ribbed club has been barred golfers have been hard put to it for a substitute. Many became so dependent on the "stoppum" club that they forgot the old back spin shot.

The back spin is put on the ball by the club descending and making the contact before it reaches the bottom of the arc. The divot is always taken after the ball is hit. Another popular type of approach is the ascending shot. This is of course without any back spin whatsoever. The ball is merely hit into the air and permitted to drop and roll. There is always a roll and quite frequently too much as considerable overspin is on the ball. To make this the club reaches the bottom of the arc at the moment it connects with the ball. There is no suggestion of a lift as the club goes through along the ground, the lift taking care of the rise of the ball.





KNOCKING THE LEGS OUT FROM UNDER BALL

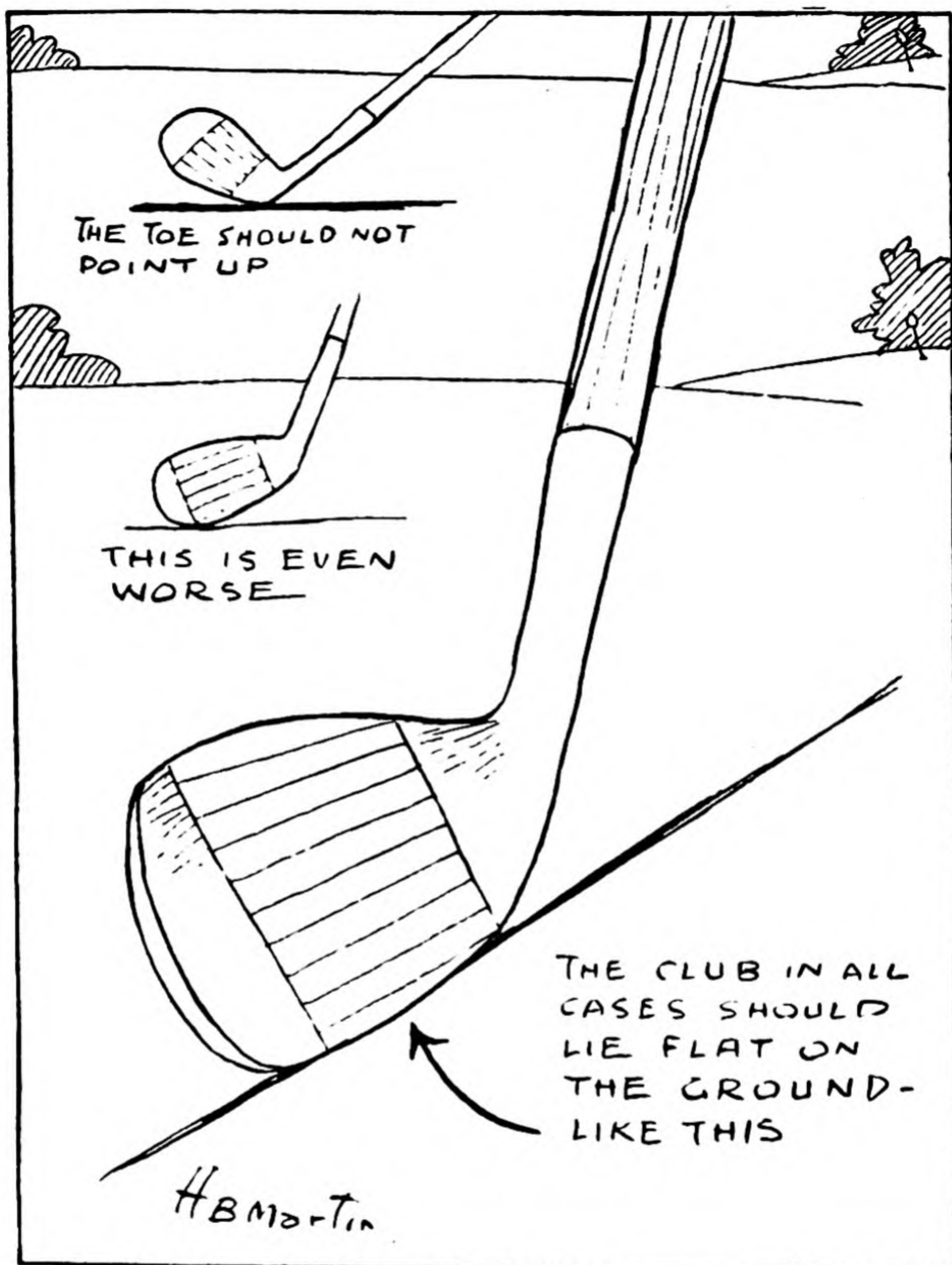
IMPARTING BACKSPIN TO A BALL



HERE are two ways of imparting backspin. One is the old way of using the ground and squeezing the ball between the club and the earth. This shot runs low as a rule, but stops abruptly on account of the terrific spin imparted.

The other method is simple enough but a tee is required, preferably a little wooden tee. The ball must be hit on the extreme lower portion and the club must continue on its journey outwards, not upwards. There is danger of merely hitting the ball into the air, a shot that has no spin whatsoever. When spin is imparted, it will cause the ball to stop after a few jumps.





SELECTING A GOLF CLUB

BE SURE THE CLUB SUITS YOU



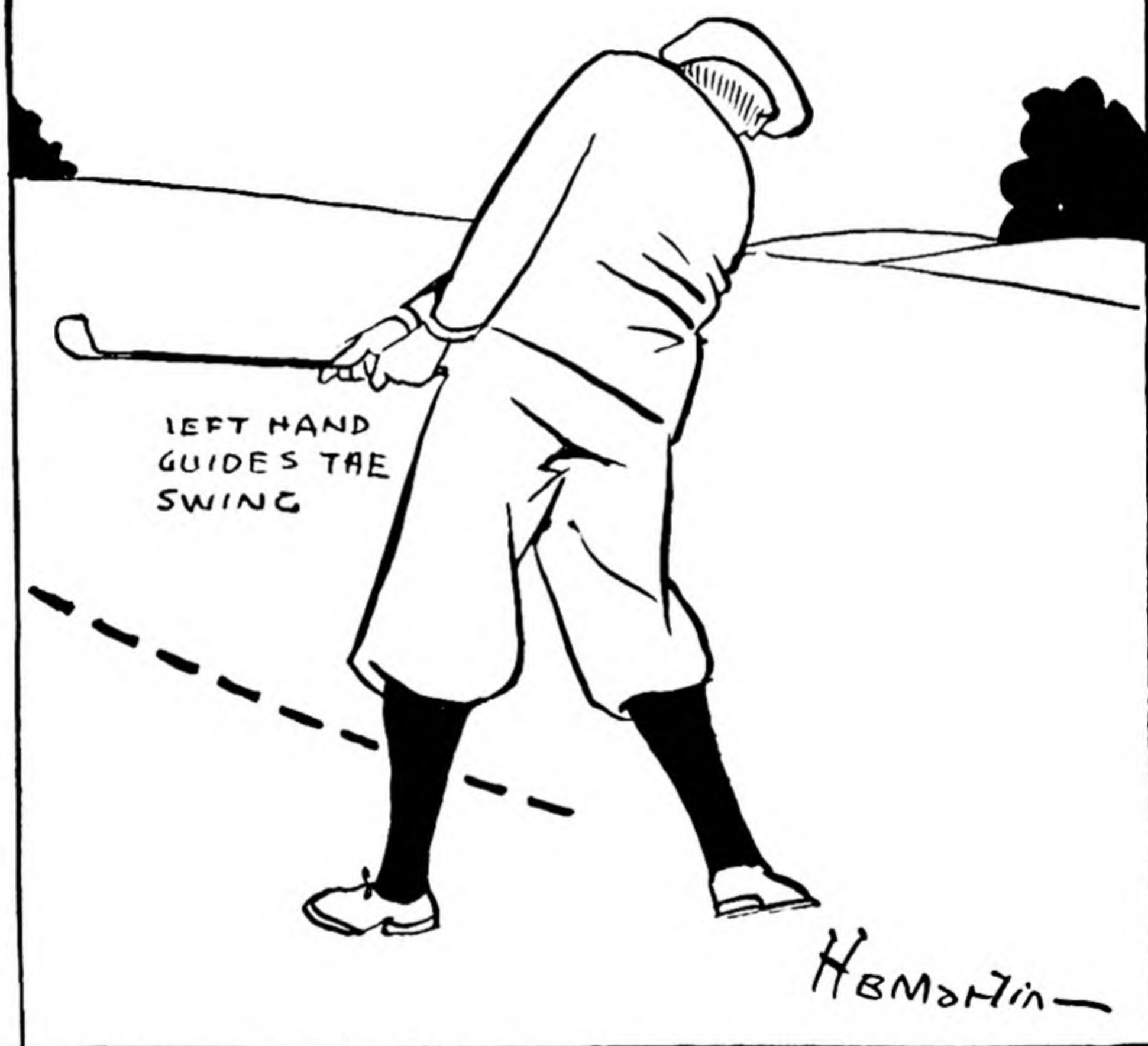
OLFERS should be careful in selecting clubs and they should be more careful in playing them. No club is suited to a player unless it feels just the right length and height. When the club is placed on the ground it should be flat on the surface.

It is of little use to the golfer if the toe sticks up in the air. It is of less use, when the toe touches and the heel sticks up. Be sure to see that the lie suits you before selecting a club. This is why no one can pick out golf clubs for another.

When the club does not lie flat on the ground one is laboring under a handicap that is hard to overcome. The chances for making an error are much greater than in the case where the toe or heel is an inch or so above the ground.



THIS IS THE CORRECT WAY TO HIT
A MASHIE SHOT - THE ARMS ARE
IN CLOSE - THE HEAD DOWN AND
THE CLUB POINTING TO THE HOLE



THE IDEAL MASHIE PITCH

PRACTICE ALONE PERFECTS MASHIE SHOT



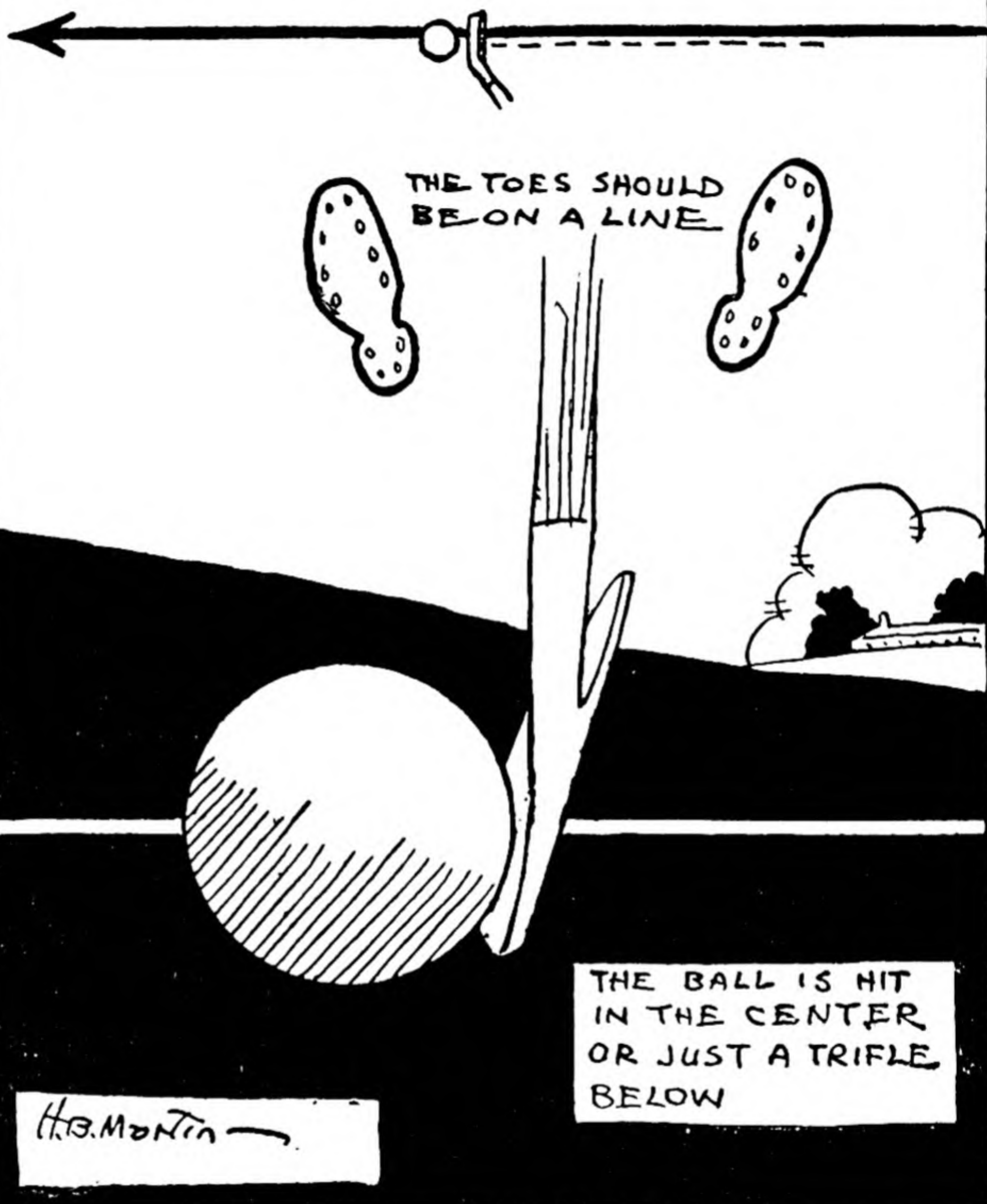
THE mashie shot is one of the most important of all golf shots as it is a stroke saver. The body should be kept still and the head should be down with the eyes on the ball or the spot it occupied. The arms should not be permitted to wander too far away from the body as ac-

curacy is required above everything else. The left hand acts as a guide at all times, the back of the hand should point to the line of flight the same as the club at the finish. Practice and plenty of it will bring about results as one cannot expect to be a first class mashie player with only that experience gained in playing a round.

Keeping the head down after the mashie pitch is not a fault but a virtue as the shot is short and there is not any danger of blocking the right shoulder. The shoulder is not needed in this shot to supply power.



IN THE RUN-UP SHOT THE SQUARE STANCE
SHOULD ALWAYS BE USED AS IT INSURES
DIRECTION



STANCE FOR RUN-UP

"RUN-UP," AN IMPORTANT SHOT

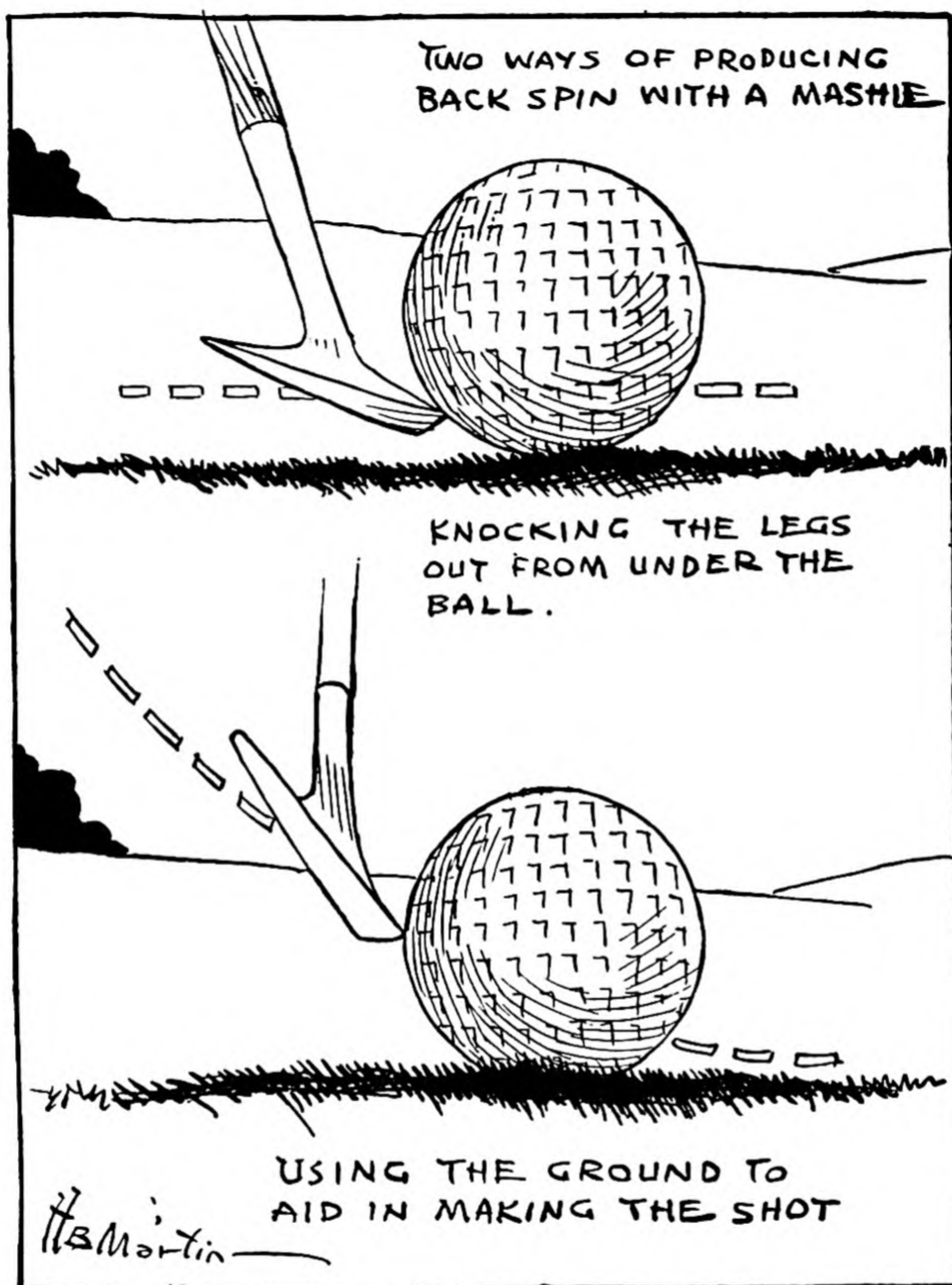


HERE is no more useful shot in golf than the "run-up" as there is occasion to use it many times during the round especially where one does not have to face a trap or a water hazard in the approach.

Don't try to play this shot with an open stance as above all things direction is necessary. Place both feet on the line and play the ball off the left foot as this will give a little over spin.

The club must come up to the ball from behind and it must strike the ball about in the center or a trifle below. Practice is of course required with the shot to enable one to judge the right amount of force to use. There is less danger of looking up and spoiling this shot than any other in the bag.





MAKE USE OF THE GROUND

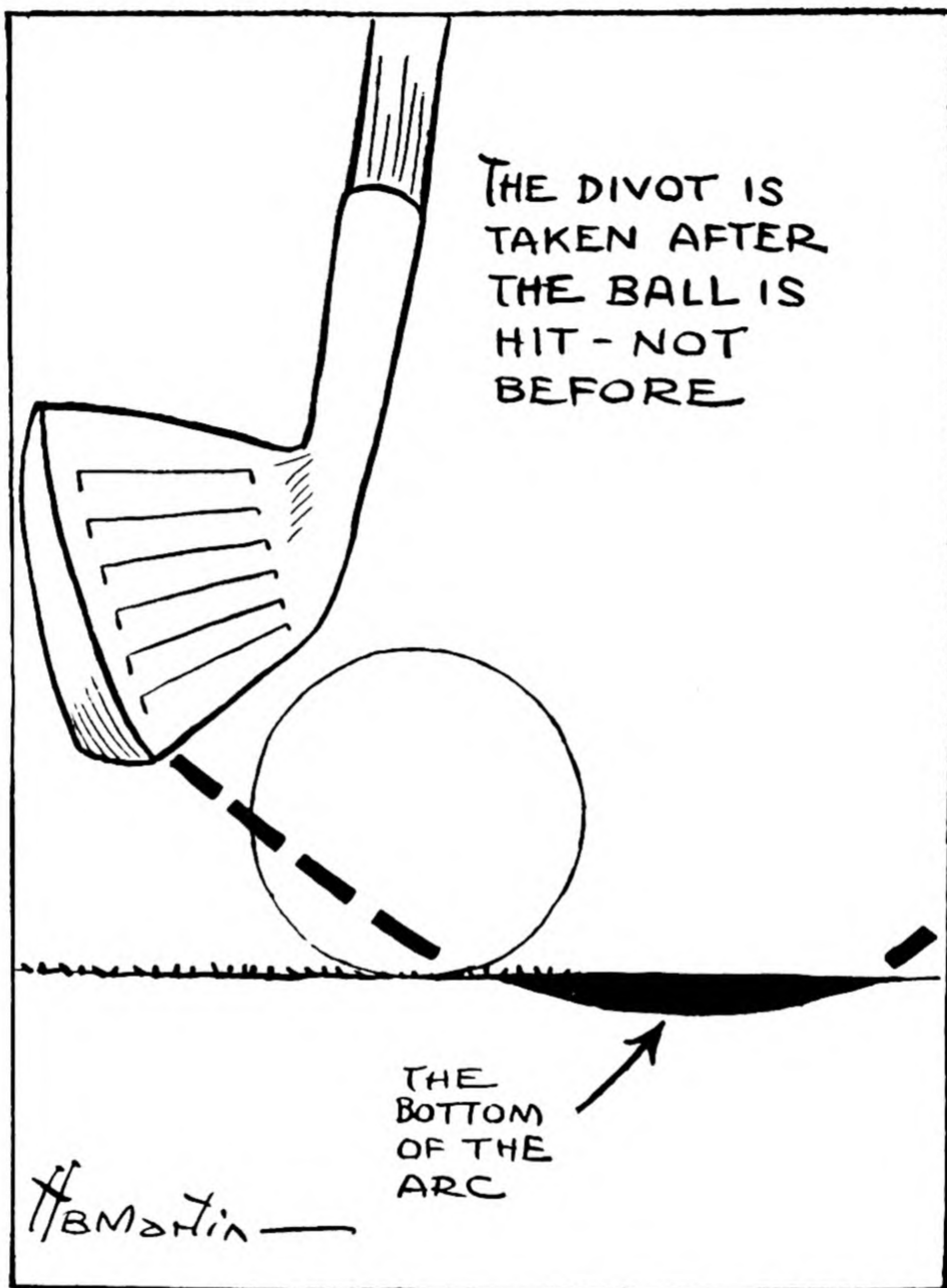
MORE ABOUT BACK-SPIN



HERE are two ways of obtaining back-spin on the ball. Both ways are safe and sure when the club is handled by an expert. The idea is to cause the ball to turn backward and it must be hit in such a way that this is accomplished. By knocking the legs out from under the ball it will twist backward if hit hard enough, but the ball in this case is inclined to fly rather high.

By using the ground as an aid we produce a lower shot and one that most experts agree can be better controlled as the ball does not fly so high, and as a rule, carries more spin coming to an abrupt stop on the green.





TAKE DIVOT AFTER BALL IS HIT

ABOUT THE DIVOT

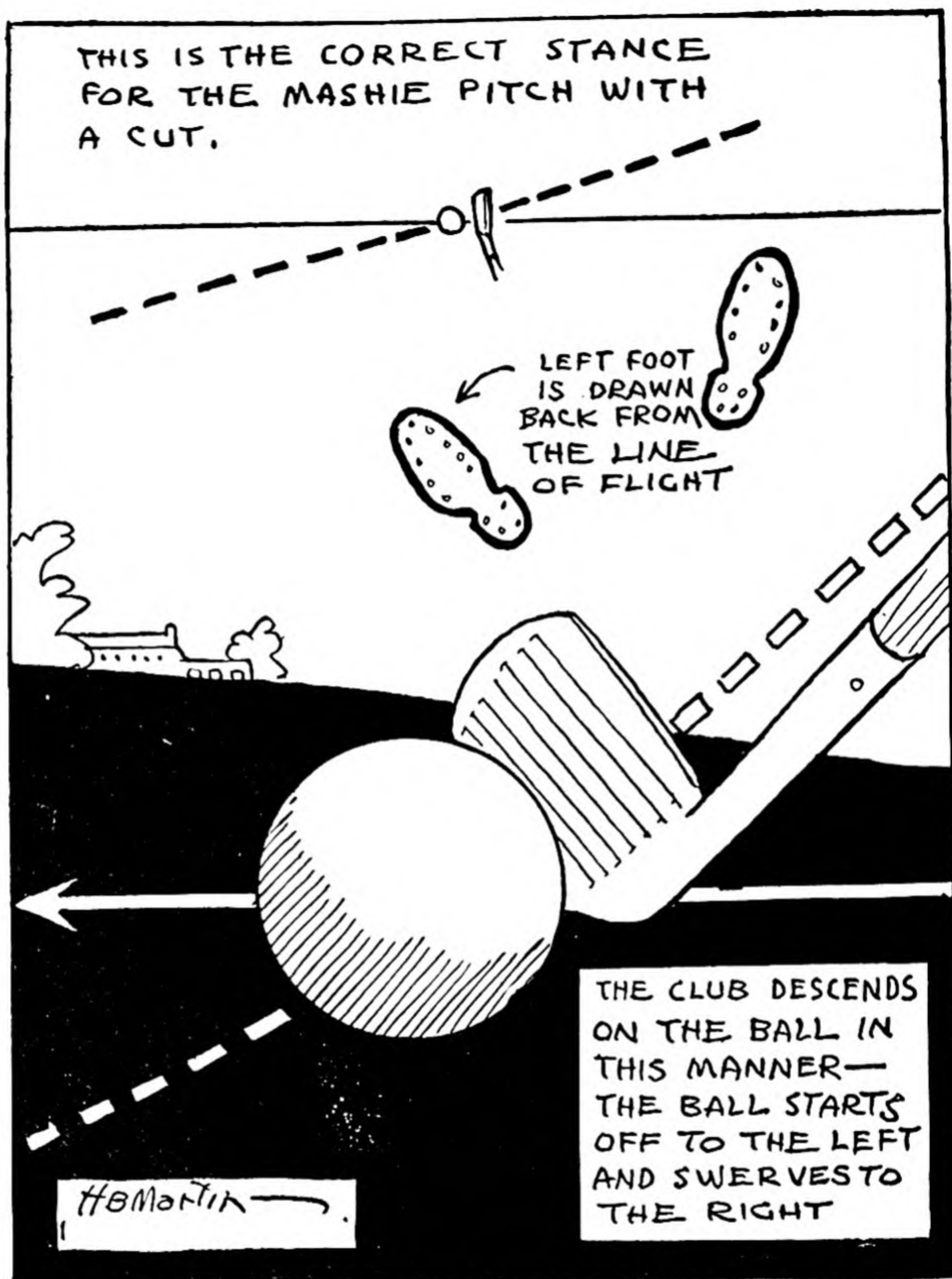


MAKING divots is Greek to the average golfer. Beginners who watch a professional play an iron shot observe that he takes a fairly large chunk of the ground with his club and they get the idea that this must be done to insure success. The beginner then tries to follow his example and makes a sorry mess out of it. The reason he fails is because he attempts to hit the ground before the ball.

Divots must be taken after the ball is hit. Some pros claim that it is not necessary to take turf at all. In most back spin shots, however, a divot is essential as the club must hit the ball and continue on downward to the bottom of the arc.

There are all sorts of divots depending on the work required; some experts dig into the ground slightly with good effect while others take a good sized piece of turf. When this is done the sod is cut cleanly and is easy to replace. The experienced golfer always replaces the sod or sees that the caddie does it.





STOPPING DEAD ON THE GREEN

THE CUT SHOT



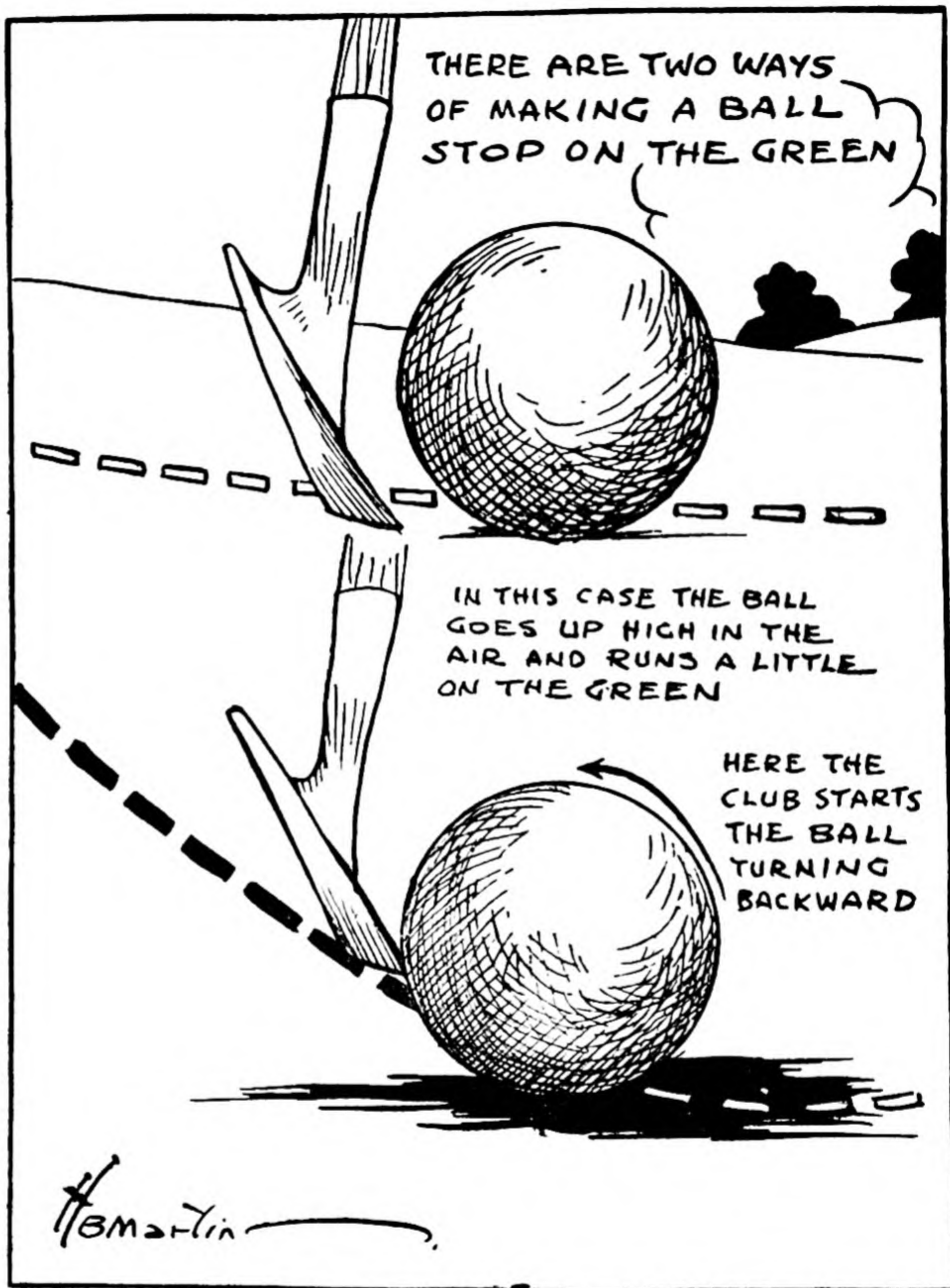
If one wishes to learn the true art of a cut shot he can do so quite easily by first studying the principal of the cut or draw and then taking the necessary time to practice.

It is simple enough to execute, but one must become familiar with the shot in order to play it boldly, otherwise it loses its value.

The open stance is required and the club must descend on the ball instead of coming up from behind in a straight line. The club descends from the outside in giving the ball the necessary swerve to the right and the spin is accomplished by the downward sweep. The right hand should be over the top of the shaft.

This actually means a slice, but as the ball is hit downward, or on the downward swing of the club the ball is under control all the time. It should run five or ten feet after dropping and break to the right.





MORE ABOUT BACK SPIN

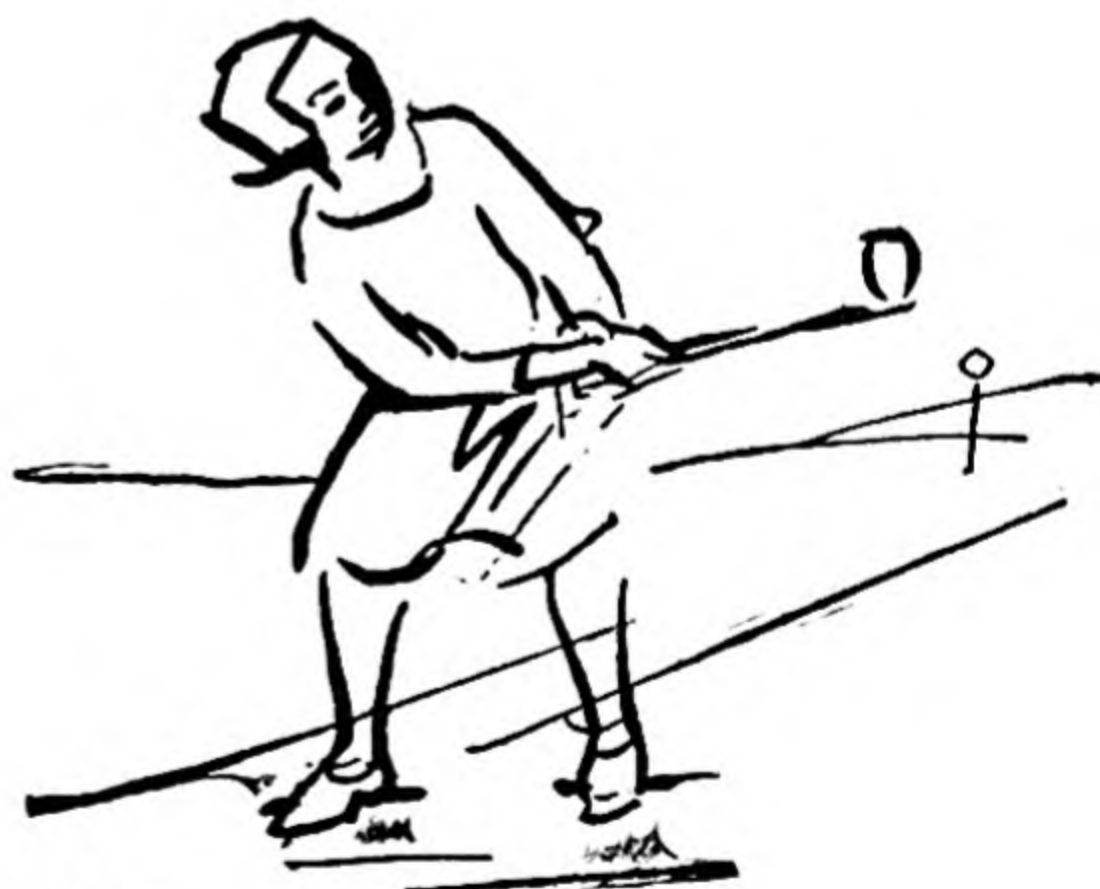
PITCHING TO THE GREEN

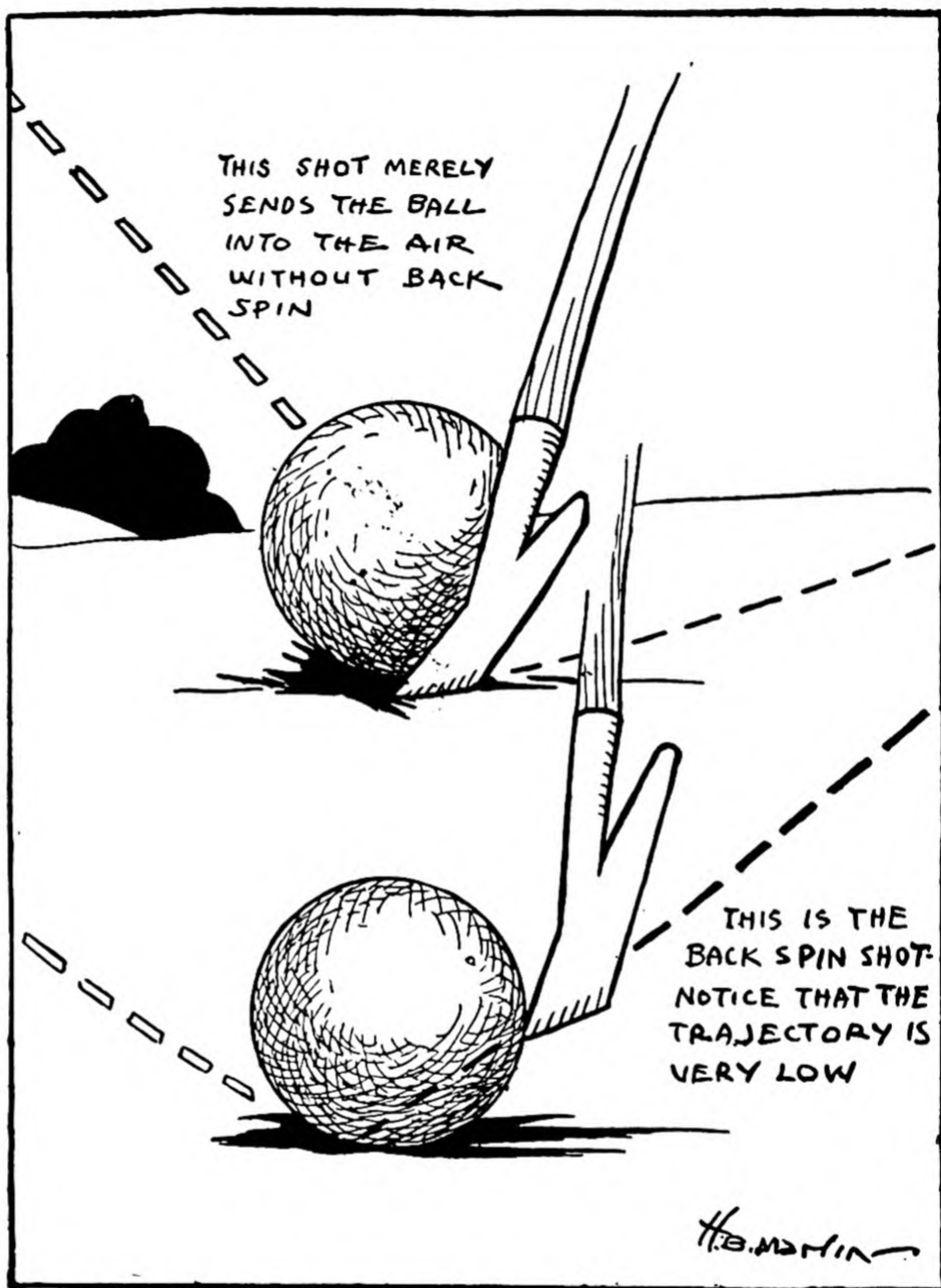


BACK spin is one of the mysteries of golf and as a consequence little understood by the average player. There are two ways of pitching to the green. When we cut under the ball, we hit a high shot to the green and it lands with a little run. This shot is always difficult to control.

The other style is, of course, the real back spin shot. We hit the ball down, using the ground to help us. The ball is started off with a reverse twist. It never rises very high but comes to a dead stop when it lands. This is safe and sure as it will stop on a hard green where the pitch and run will be difficult to control.

One can only attain success with back spin shots by making a study of them which means no end of practice. This is always an interesting occupation and can be done at home quite as well as on the links.





THE ASCENDING SHOT TO GREEN

HAGEN'S ASCENDING SHOT

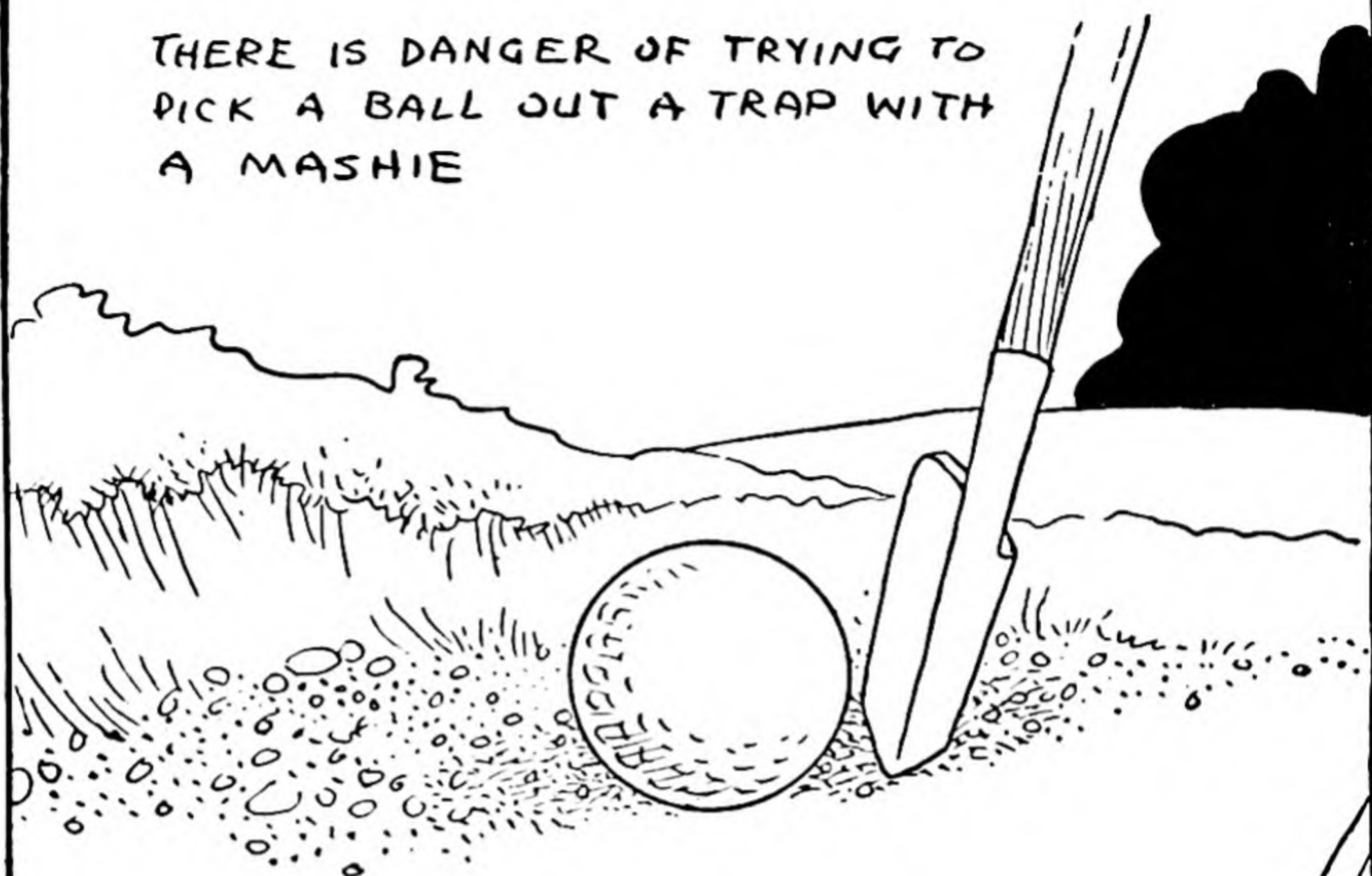


HE back spin shot cannot attain much height because of the manner in which it is played. The club hits the ball while it is on the downward stroke. The club comes into contact with the ball at a point just below the center.

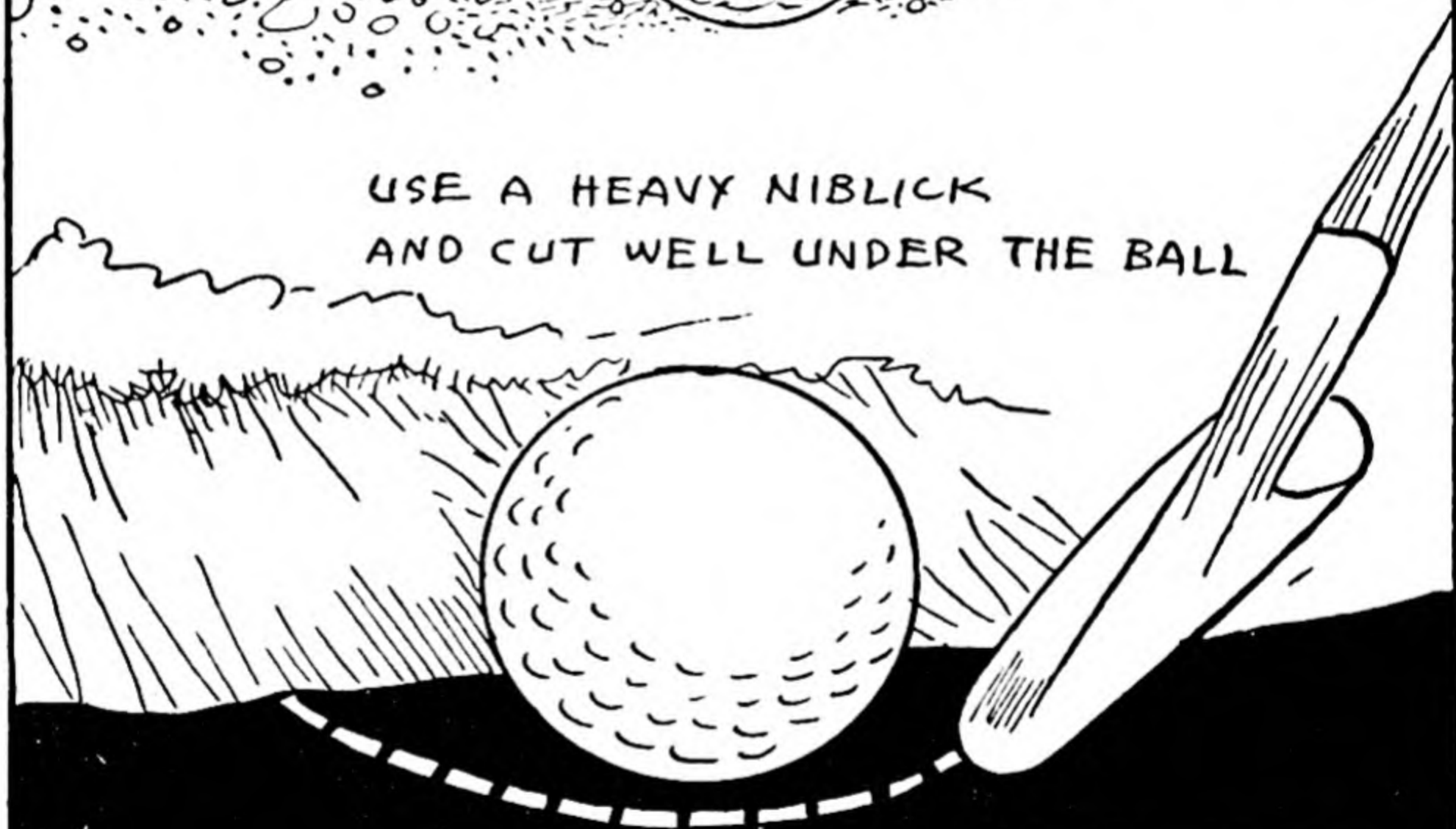
This shot will hold the green when it lands and frequently it will jump backwards. This all depends on the way it is executed. Once in the British championship Walter Hagen played the ascending shot to the green during the finish of his remarkable march home at Hoylake, but the ball, given its freedom ran on past the cup and finished in the grass beyond the green from where he had to make a chip shot back to the pin. Usually, Walter would have played a little cut on the ball bringing it to an abrupt stop, but he figured the ascending shot the safer of the two at a critical moment.



THERE IS DANGER OF TRYING TO
PICK A BALL OUT A TRAP WITH
A MASHIE



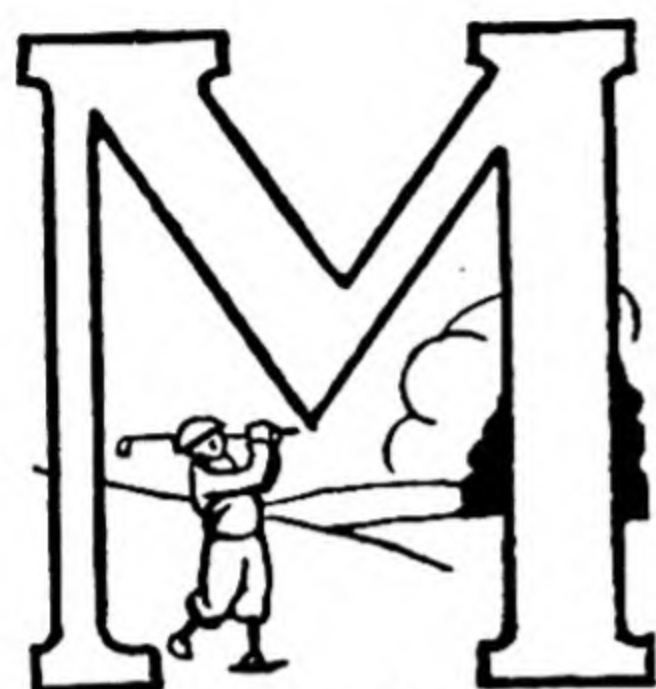
USE A HEAVY NIBLICK
AND CUT WELL UNDER THE BALL



H B Martin

PLAYING A MASHIE OUT OF A TRAP

NIBLICK IS PROPER CLUB FOR EXPLOSION SHOT



MOST golfers come to grief on the links when they find their ball lodged in a sand trap. Most traps are easy enough to play out of but the average golfer does not take into consideration that it calls for a different sort of shot than one he is used to in playing through the fairway.

If one tries to pick the ball out with a mashie, he is apt to fail in his attempt although some really good golfers play a mashie out of a trap but they do so with skill and dexterity and knowing full well their chances of success and failure. The large heavy niblick is best and one should cut under the ball taking enough sand to explode it out.

When one tries to pick the ball out of the trap he should make sure that the lie is suitable, hard sand is best for this, and he should above all things keep the head down.



IN PLAYING OVER A SANDTRAP
MAKE SURE THAT THE CLUB
DOES THE WORK

KEEP
THE HEAD
DOWN



HAGEN PLAYS OVER A TRAP

KEEP HEAD DOWN IN MAKING SHOTS

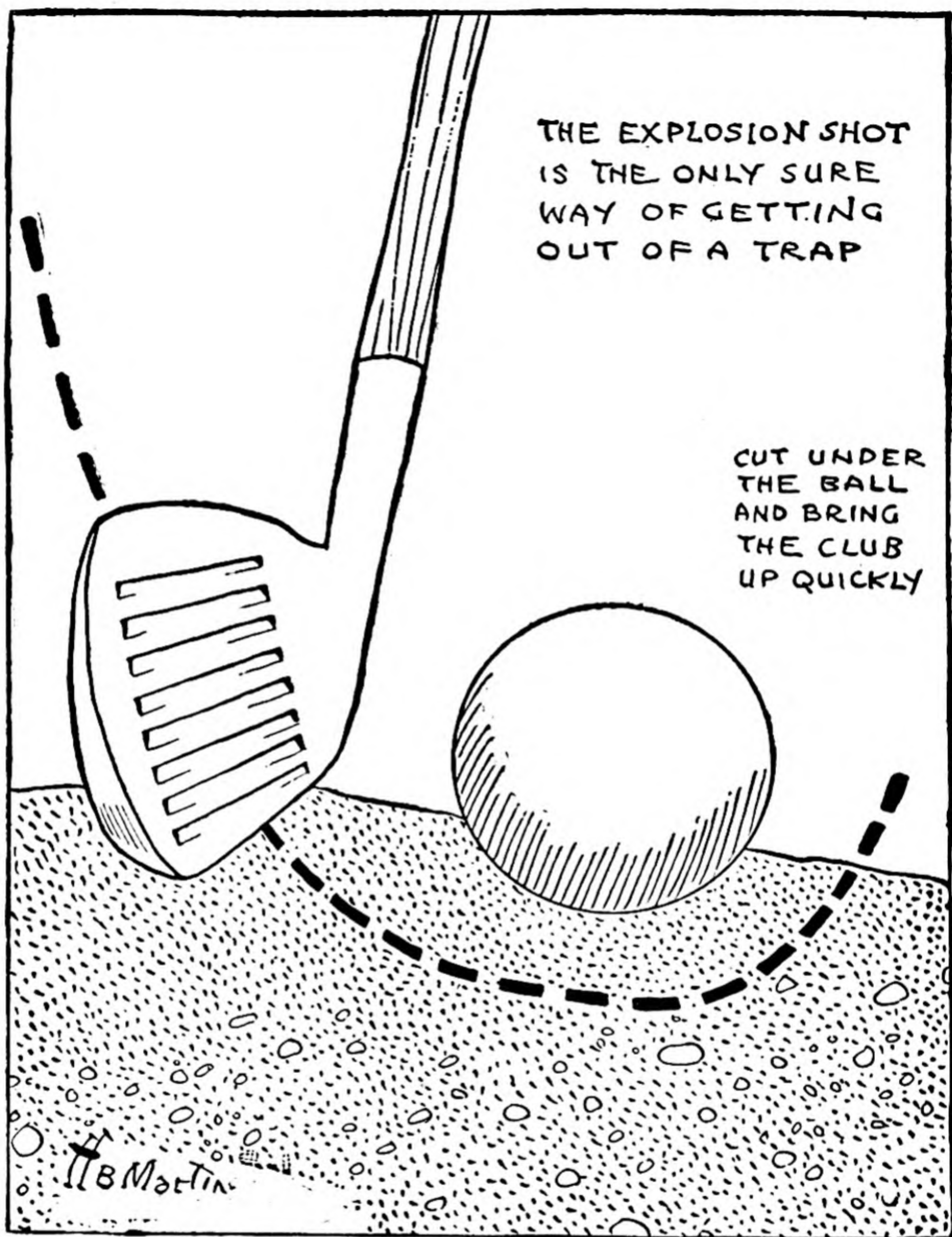


NE of the easiest shots in golf appears the most difficult. Here is a picture of Walter Hagen playing over a trap, that would be difficult for nine out of ten who often are confronted with this same shot and are at a loss to know how to manage it.

The secret is in making the club do the work. If one practiced this pitch every day on ground that was straight away with no bunkers or traps the chances are that he would be able to perform the feat nine out of ten times. When a trap faces the ordinary golfer there is a mental difference. The player sometimes forgets and lifts his head and automatically the club comes up and the ball half topped lands in the trap.

Be sure to keep the head down and send the club through on a straight line.





THE SAND TRAP AND THE EXPLOSION SHOT

THE EXPLOSION SHOT



EXPLODING a shot out of a bunker is the only sure way of getting results. A great deal of sand must be taken with the explosion shot and it is necessary to hit well behind the ball about two inches—depending of course on the distance to cover.

Another important thing to remember is that the club should be brought up quickly carrying sand and ball and leaving no margin for mistake. Be sure to hit hard enough to clear the top of the bunker and land well on the green. A timid player will never really play this shot well.

Again it is necessary to advise the pupil on the importance of practice. How many actually go out to a sand trap and try to play a ball out for the mere purpose of learning the art of doing it? If one plays well out of a trap he does not fear the consequences of getting into them.





WOMEN CAN PLAY THIS AS WELL AS MEN

STRENGTH NOT ESSENTIAL

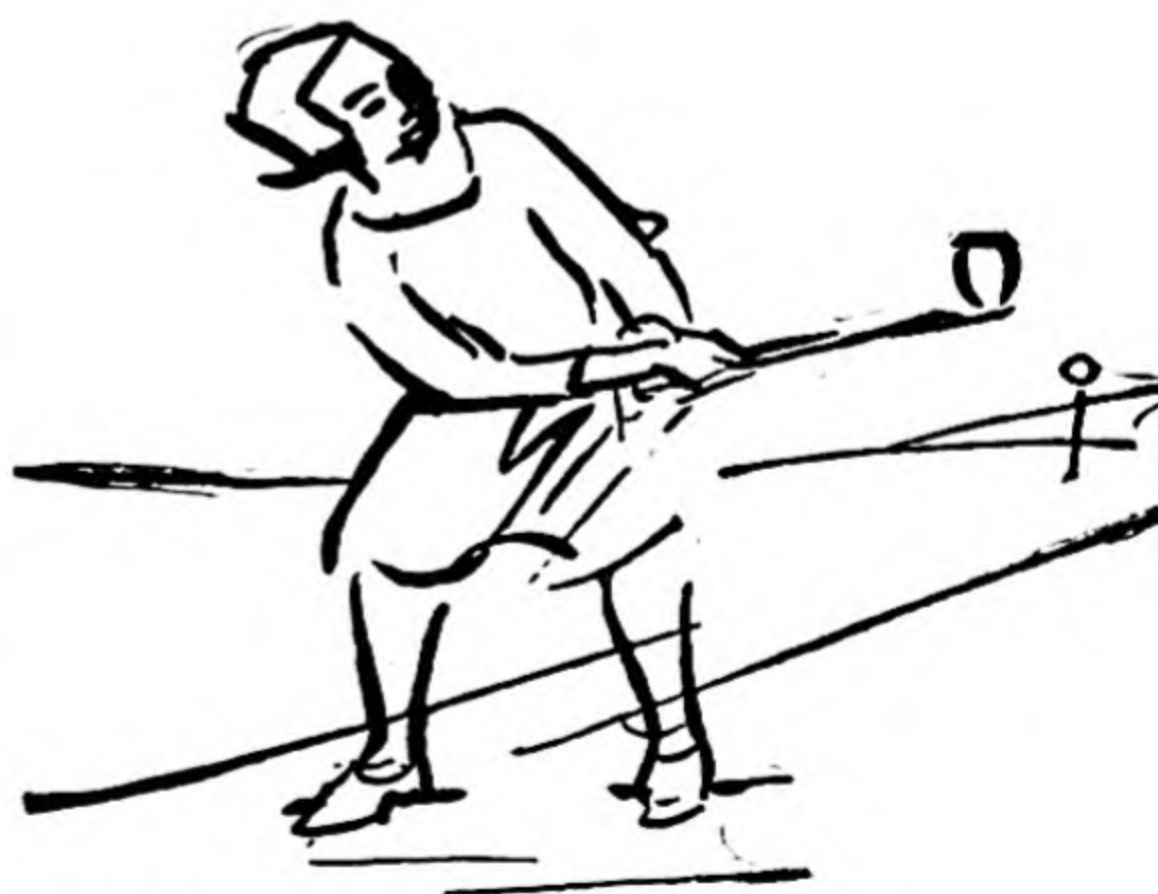


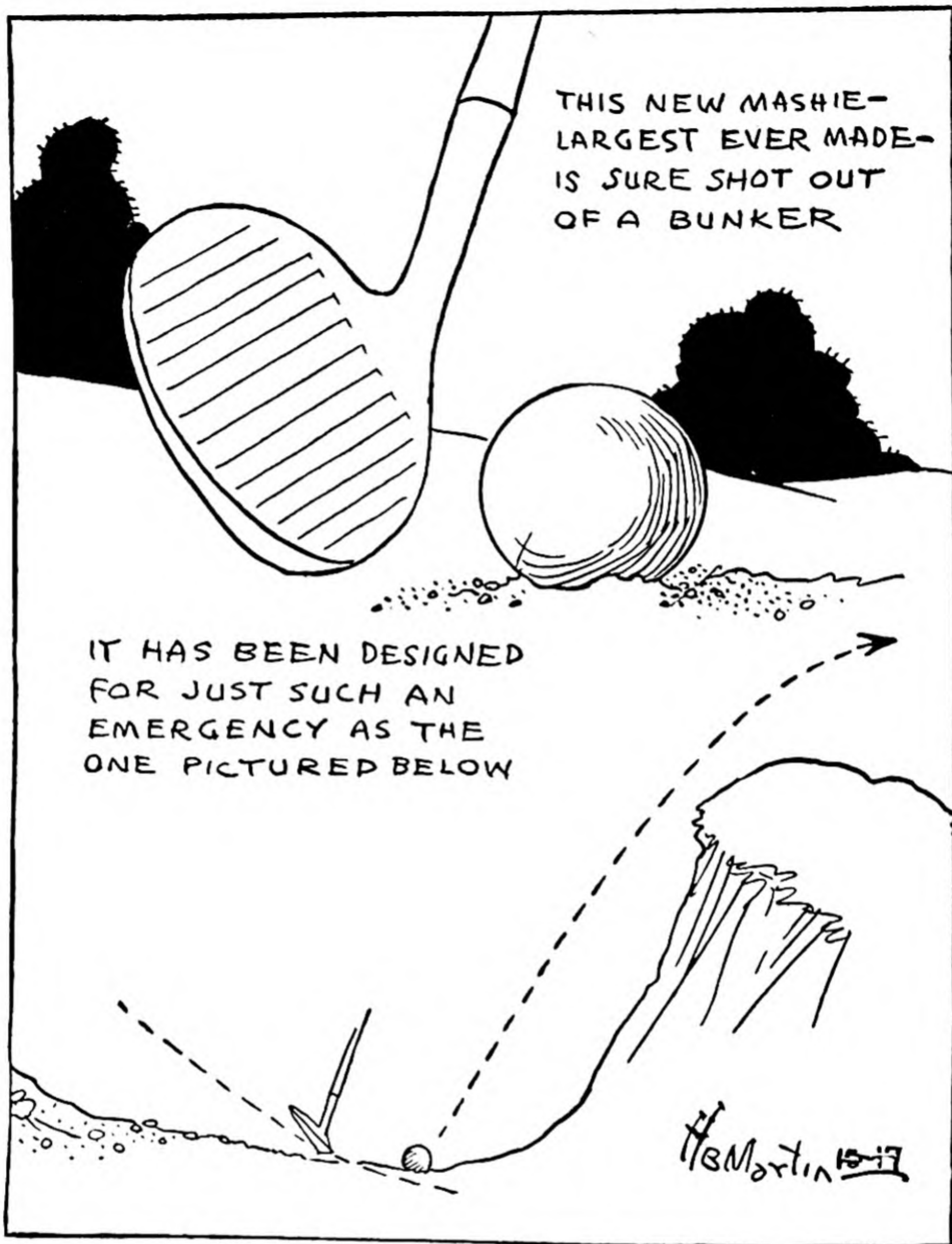
THE explosion shot is not as difficult as the average golfer thinks it is. A woman can play it just as well as a man because strength is not essential.

One must take a firm stance in the sand, in other words dig in well so there is no chance of slipping. The rules of golf permit one to do this, although he may not sole the club or touch the sand in the back swing.

The club should not be held too tightly. The club should come down directly on the ball and should go well into the sand coming up abruptly and bringing the sand and the ball at the same time. Only practice will enable one to learn this shot and to play it well.

In the previous picture we showed the principal now we show the actual shot with a woman playing it.





SOMETHING NEW IN A NIBLICK

GIANT NIBLICK MAKES ENTRY INTO GOLF



NOTHER new club has found its way into some of the leading player's golf bag. This new club is a giant niblick that is supposed to be a sure shot out of a sand trap. It is a round thin blade and made to cut clean. It is so much larger than the golf ball that it dom-

inates the latter completely.

If one will see to it that the club takes a little sand with the shot the ball will rise quickly out of trouble. Some cases call for more heroic treatment and the shot must be blasted out, so to speak. The new club is designed for rough work of all kinds and, unless golfers feel that it is too large, it will be popular enough to last a long time.

If a golfer is timid about playing out of traps this club should help to give one confidence.



THE EXPLOSION SHOT OUT OF
A SAND TRAP - THE CLUB NEVER
IS TAKEN BACK FURTHER THAN
'THIS.

PRACTICE
MAKES
PERFECT



THE EFFECT OF THE EXPLOSION SHOT

MORE ABOUT SAND TRAPS



LAYING out of a sand trap is an art that is only acquired by practice. Very few golfers have an opportunity to get the desired practice as sand traps are not always handy except where one wishes to avoid them.

For the average golfer the only suitable way is to explode the ball out hitting it about an inch or maybe two inches, behind the ball and taking plenty of sand. The ball will fly out with the sand and as a rule will not go far. Direction cannot always be assured nor can one regulate just the right strength to put the ball somewhere near the cup but the main idea is to land safely on the green. Some golfers feel that they can land the ball nearer the pin and are willing to pay the penalty when they fail.

To be safe, however, it is best to play over the shallow side of the bank, much depending on the lie and the contour of the green.





PLAYING OUT OF THE
ROUGH IS AN ORDEAL
FOR MOST WOMEN
GOLFERS - STRONG WRISTS
ARE A HELP BUT THERE
IS A KNACK ABOUT THIS
SHOT THAT MAKES IT EASY

DO NOT ATTEMPT A FULL
SWING - MAKE SURE TO
GO DEEP ENOUGH FOR
THE BALL AND DON'T
TRY FOR DISTANCE

PLAYING FROM THE ROUGH

TRY FOR SAFETY WHEN IN ROUGH

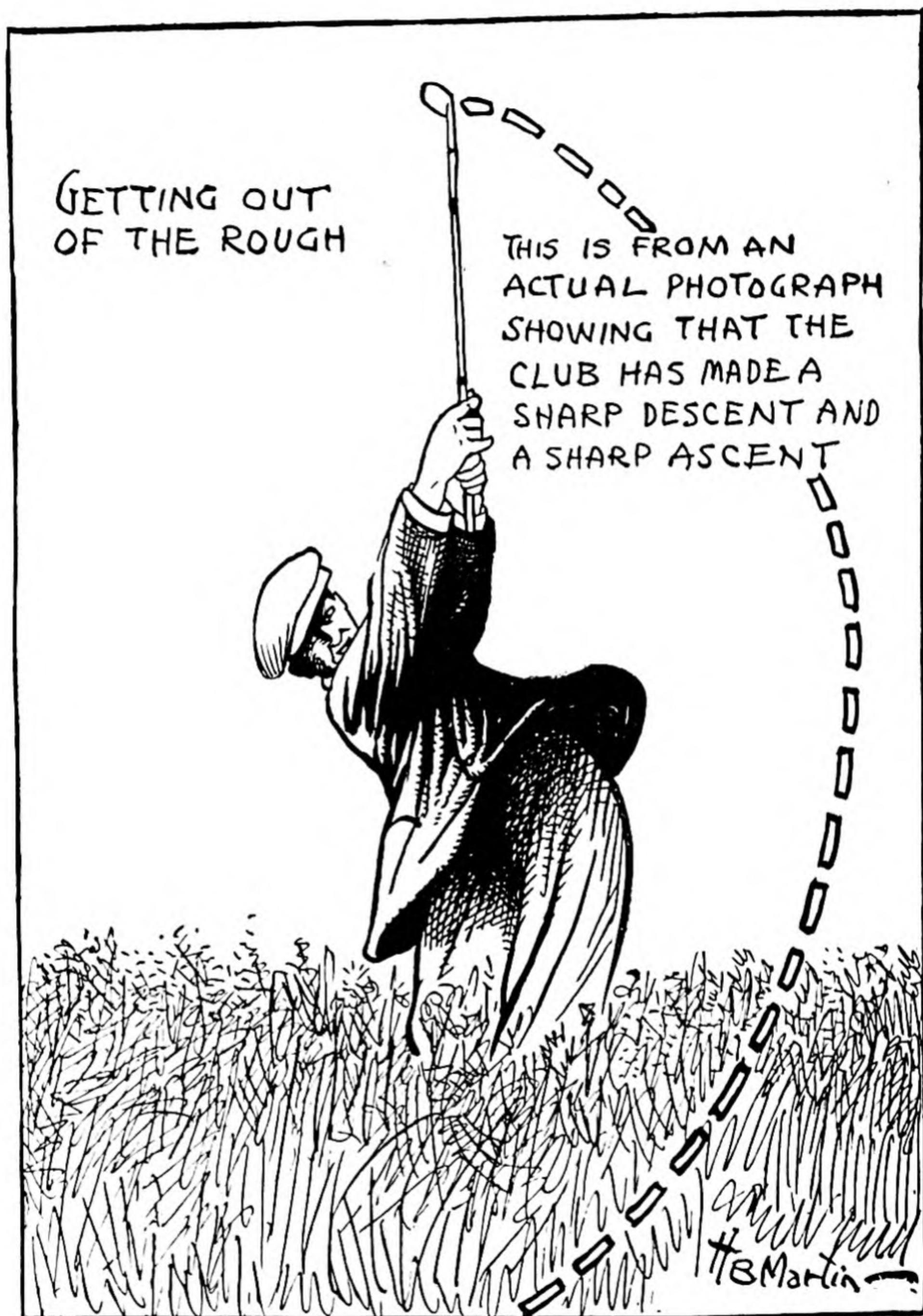


THE average woman golfer rebels when it comes to playing out of the rough and as a rule she drops a shot or two needlessly. It is not as difficult as one might suppose and does not acquire strong wrists except in cases where one might want to try for a very long recovery shot.

One must always hit deep enough to make sure that the ball will be hit properly. It is necessary to see to it that the clubhead goes through carrying along with it what ever is in the path. Most golfers fail in playing this shot because they try to get too far. It is best to make sure of landing on the fairway which is better than dribbling the ball along in the rough.

The old Scotch idea was to get the ball out of trouble and never mind about distance. This is not bad advice for the duffer.





GETTING OUT
OF THE ROUGH

THIS IS FROM AN
ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH
SHOWING THAT THE
CLUB HAS MADE A
SHARP DESCENT AND
A SHARP ASCENT

H B Martin

IN THE TALL UNCUT GRASS
[154]

"ROUGHING IT"



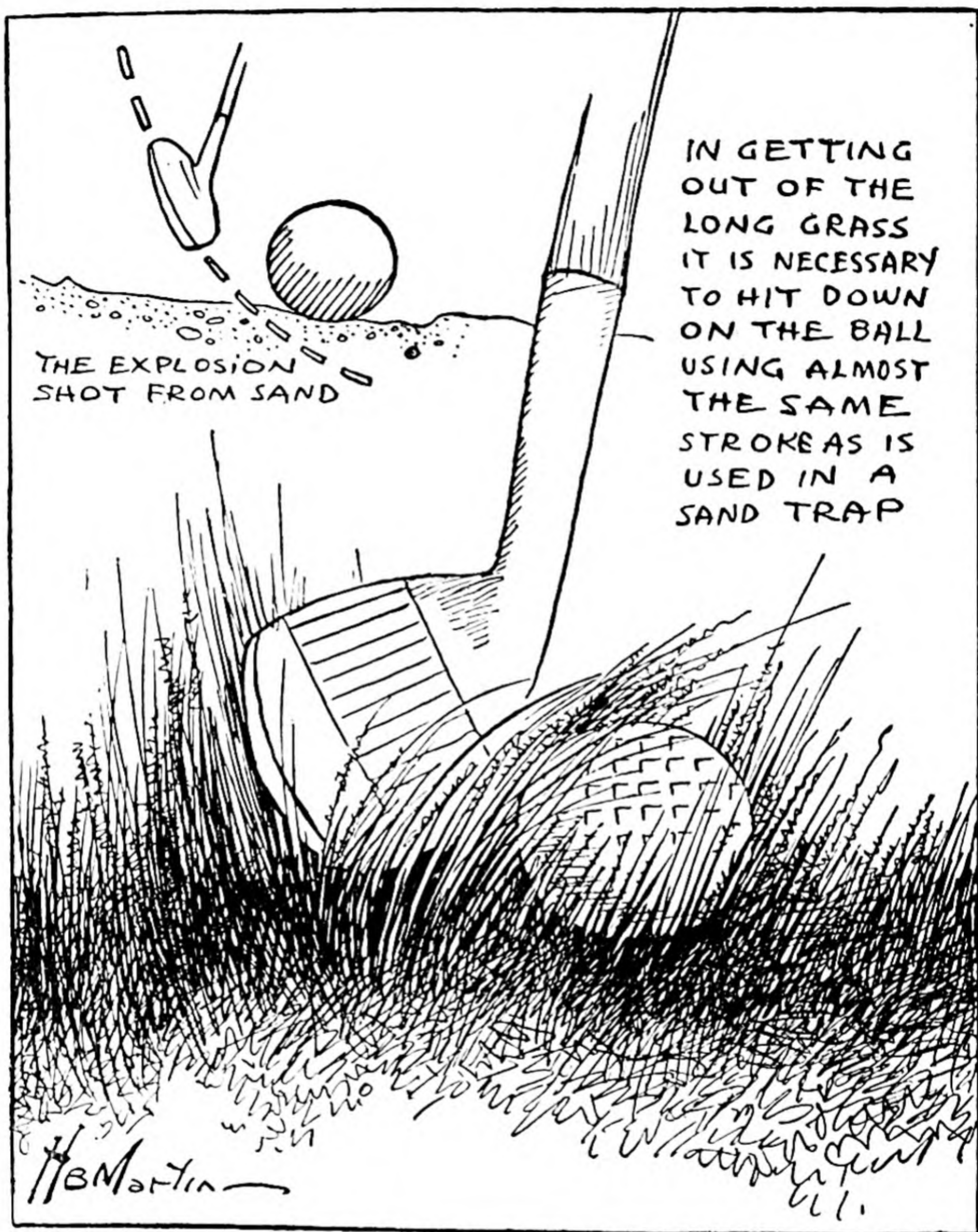
GETTING out of the rough is a problem that causes a lot of worry to both the star and the duffer alike. If the rough happens to be tall uncut grass the duffer, nine times out of ten, will waste several strokes.

The expert studies his lie carefully and then makes his plans while the duffer half frightened plays his shot in a hurry and often gets into more trouble.

The old Scotch idea was to get the ball out as safely as possible—never mind the loss of a stroke in the operation, as a sacrifice here may mean the saving of a hole in match play or several strokes in medal play.

The best plan is to make sure to hit the ball. This can only be done by hitting directly down on it and then bringing the club up just as quickly. The picture here is from a photograph. The shot was a short one, fifty-five yards only, but the player laid the ball dead to the pin.





IN THE LONG GRASS

GETTING OUT OF TROUBLE



LAYING out of the sand trap and getting out of the rough are shots that are similar in as much as we must get hold of the ball in no uncertain way.

In a trap we explode the ball out if the lie is bad and in the rough we use much the same stroke in digging for the ball.

Most golfers do not go far enough down and fail as a consequence. Many try for great distance and often the result is disastrous as they go from bad to worse.

Let the club come directly down on the ball if the shot is a difficult one and after making sure that you are going deep enough to pick it up bring the club up quickly.

It is best to get out of a bad spot safely and take chances on getting a good shot and a good lie from which to play the next shot.

It is well to practice playing out of long grass occasionally. This will be helpful in a regular match.



KNOWING HOW TO
PLAY OUT OF
WATER SAVES
MANY STROKES

USE A FIRM GRIP,
AIM BEHIND
THE BALL JUST
AS WE DO IN
PLAYING OUT
OF SAND

ONE MUST
NOT BE A
AFRAID OF
GETTING
WET

H B Martin —

PLAYING OUT OF THE WATER

IN A WATER HAZARD

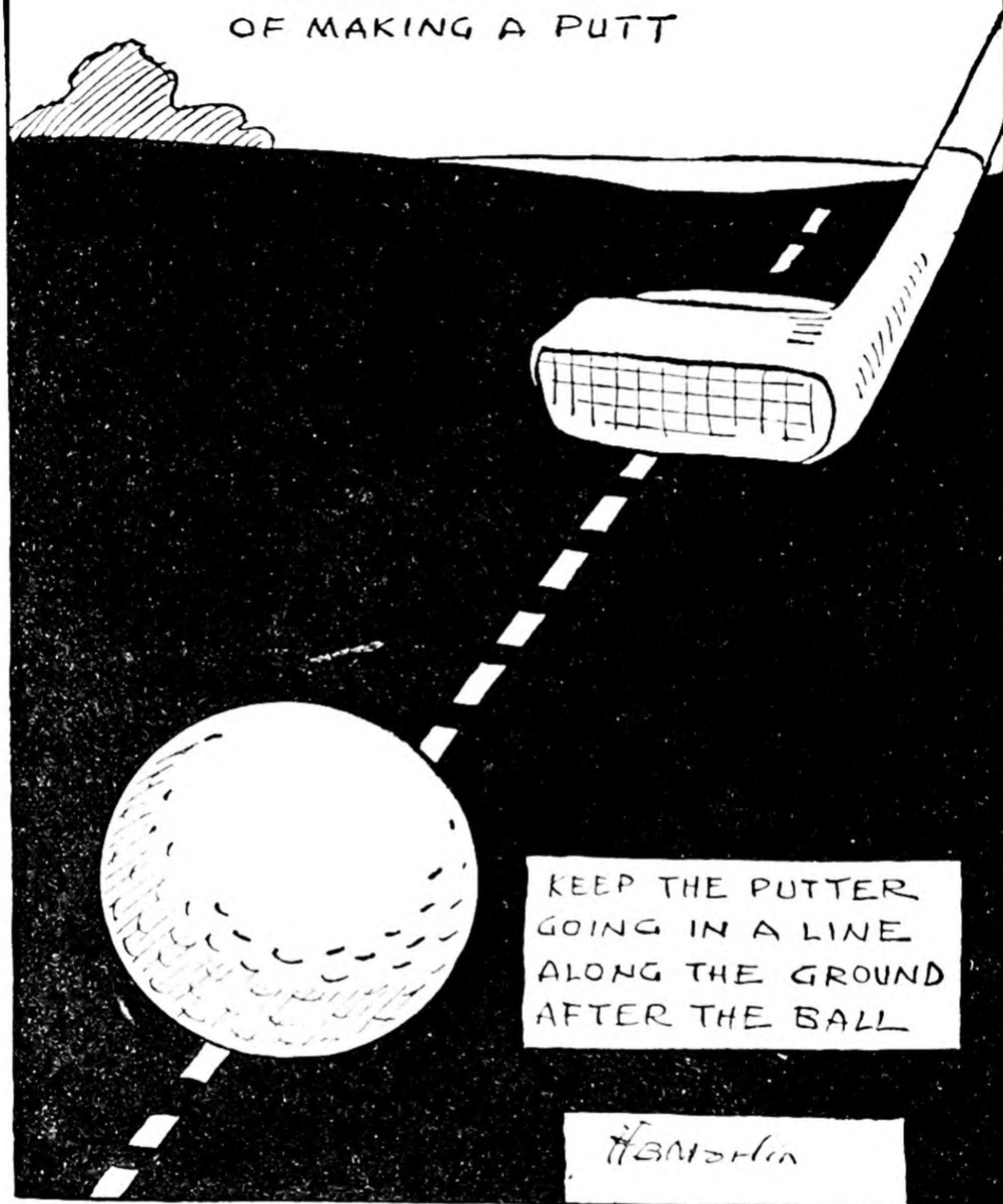


THE golfer who can play out of water successfully has an advantage over his opponent. It is not a difficult thing to do and more would try the shot were they not afraid of getting wet. The water hazard shot is closely related to the sand trap shot in as much as one must make sure to get the ball out. That is, hit well behind it.

The average golfer never attempts the water shot but prefers to go back across the pond and take a penalty. If the ball lies only two or three inches down it is easy to get out as the club will cut through the water for this depth without much of a chance of being deflected. In deeper water it is more difficult as the club has more to do to fight the force of the water and keep in a straight path to the ball.



THE CORRECT WAY
OF MAKING A PUTT



KEEP THE PUTTER
GOING IN A LINE
ALONG THE GROUND
AFTER THE BALL

H.B. Martin

"NEVER UP NEVER IN"

THE SCIENCE OF PUTTING



PUTTING is an exact science. It is easy to learn and hard to forget if one will use sound principles in making the shot. First of all it is necessary to hit the ball and keep the club going on a straight line after the ball. If this is done each time nothing else will matter providing one has lined up the hole properly and used the right judgment

in regard to the distance. It is always best to hit a little past the hole as many putts will go astray at the last turn of the ball and wander from the line.

Be sure to hit the ball accurately. Walter J. Travis used to say that he imagined a little tack in the back of the ball and that he was driving this tack into the ball without stopping the blade of the putter as it hit.





A FINE PUTTING STANCE

THE PUTTING STROKE



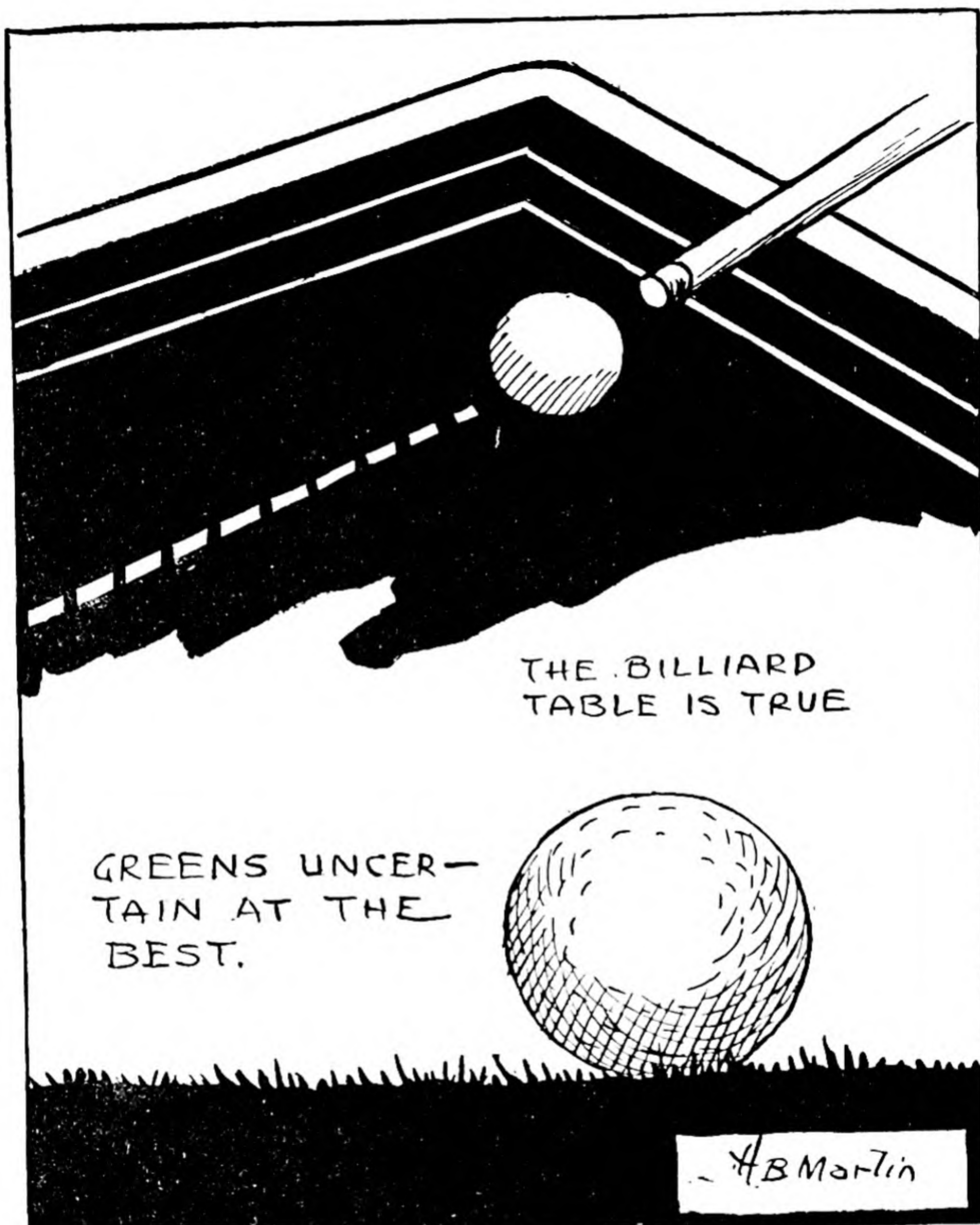
THE perfect putt is the one that travels in a straight line to the hole with just the right amount of speed to drop into the cup and stay there. The ball must not be cut nor stabbed. I mean by this that the putter should do nothing but hit the ball straight and follow it up with the

head of club extended.

The club must not be taken back too far, just enough to get a leverage and it must not be lifted too high.

One will see pictured here the true putting stance. The feet are about a foot apart. The right arm rests lightly on the right thigh and this hand takes complete possession of the club. The grip is not a tight one. No golf club, it must be remembered, should be held so tightly that the fingers lose the sense of touch.





GREENS NOT AS TRUE AS BILLIARD TABLES

GREENS NOT ABSOLUTELY TRUE



OLFERS who miss short putts should stop and consider that the surface over which they are putting is very uneven and bumpy ground; a blade of grass or some unforeseen object might easily throw the ball off line.

If one is making a shot on a billiard table it is possible to make the ball go absolutely straight down the length of the table, as the table is true and the surface perfect, but with a golf ball and a grass green it is different. Short putts will always be missed at times no matter how expert one may become in putting.

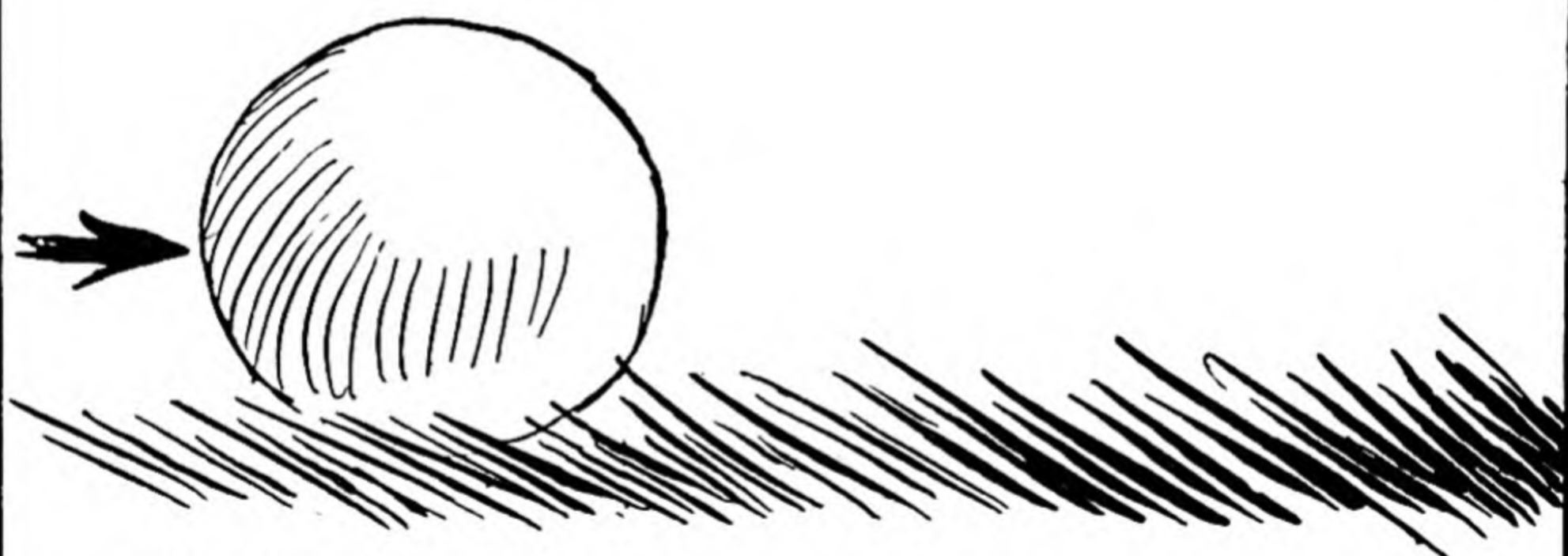
The best way to maintain a good putting average is to make sure that the club goes directly through the ball, imparting a little overspin.

Hagen is a very fine putter yet he has often remarked that he did not expect to get them all and was satisfied with a fair percentage.





THE BALL ROLLING WITH THE
BLADES OF GRASS RUNS
TRUER AND EASIER.



AGAINST THE GRAIN THE BALL
MUST BE HIT HARDER

H. B. Martin

THE PUTTING SURFACE

GOOD PUTTER STUDIES CUT OF GRASS



HE professional golfer very seldom overlooks little things in the game that might in the end turn out to be big things. For instance, in putting on a green that is not lightning fast, the grass is of great importance. If the lawnmower comes along and cuts a swath going one way it of course returns parallel along the same way pressing down the grass in the other direction.

Unless the golfer pays close attention to the so called grain on the green he will find himself putting with the grain on one putt and against it the next time. There is little wonder that putts go wrong, stop short of the cup one time and run far over the next. These little points should be watched.

A certain percentage of putts are bound to be saved by the thoughtful. This is usually the winning percentage.



PUTTING CAN BE LEARNED BY PRACTICE



WITH THIS
STANCE PLACE
MOST OF THE
WEIGHT HERE

RIGHT ELBOW
TUCKED IN
CLOSE TO
THE RIGHT
SIDE

PLACE THE
WEIGHT OF
THE BODY
MOSTLY ON
THE LEFT
FOOT



H. B. Martin

PUTTING AN EXACT SCIENCE

ABOUT THE LEFT LEG



HE left leg is the putting leg. Golfers, when off their game, find that putting is usually the weakest point. The ideal putter, takes his stance with his weight on the left foot. He braces himself with the right. Both legs are bent just enough to make a comfortable stance. The ball is played off the left heel, that is, opposite the left heel.

The golfer who bends over too much can never hope to be a good putter or even a fair one. When his putts drop in the hole it is due more to luck than skill.

Putt with the eye looking directly down on the ball. This will give one a line on the cup.

Let the club go through in pendulum fashion. The right hand should control the club, the left acting only as a guide.





FARRELL AND HIS PUTTING STANCE

HOW FARRELL PUTTS

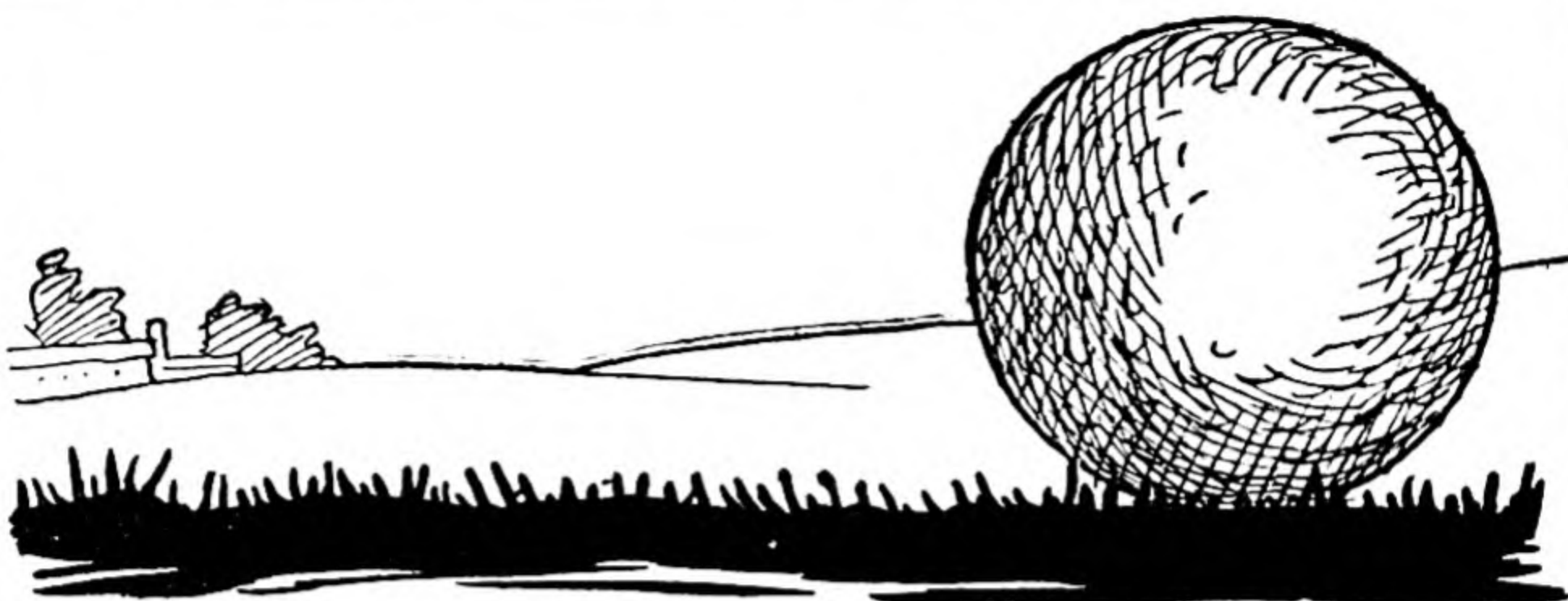


JOHNNIE FARRELL has long had the reputation of being one of the best medal players among the professionals. Johnnie has kept in the front row because he is not inclined, like most golfers, to throw away his chances on the green.

Farrell finds the cup with startling regularity in open tournaments. This is due to the fact that he has a sound style. Like all first class putters he stands with the weight of the body on the left leg with the right hand in firm possession of the club. Johnnie has an individual grip in as much as he places the right thumb on the top of the club. This, he claims, gives him complete control. "The main idea," Johnnie says; "is to get the proper line and follow through just as in driving."

It will be noticed that in Farrell's grip that he has all of the fingers of the right hand on the club. This is what is called the reversed overlapping grip.





THE ROUGH CONTOUR OF THE GROUND
SHOWING HOW PUTTS ARE MISSED



THE GROUND IS NEVER EVEN



HOW EASY IT WOULD BE IF THIS WERE
THE PUTTING SURFACE

HBMartin

IT'S THE AVERAGE THAT COUNTS

PUTTING SURFACES



If golfers would stop and consider that no putting surface is smooth enough to make sure of a putt more than two feet there would be less complaints about missed putts.

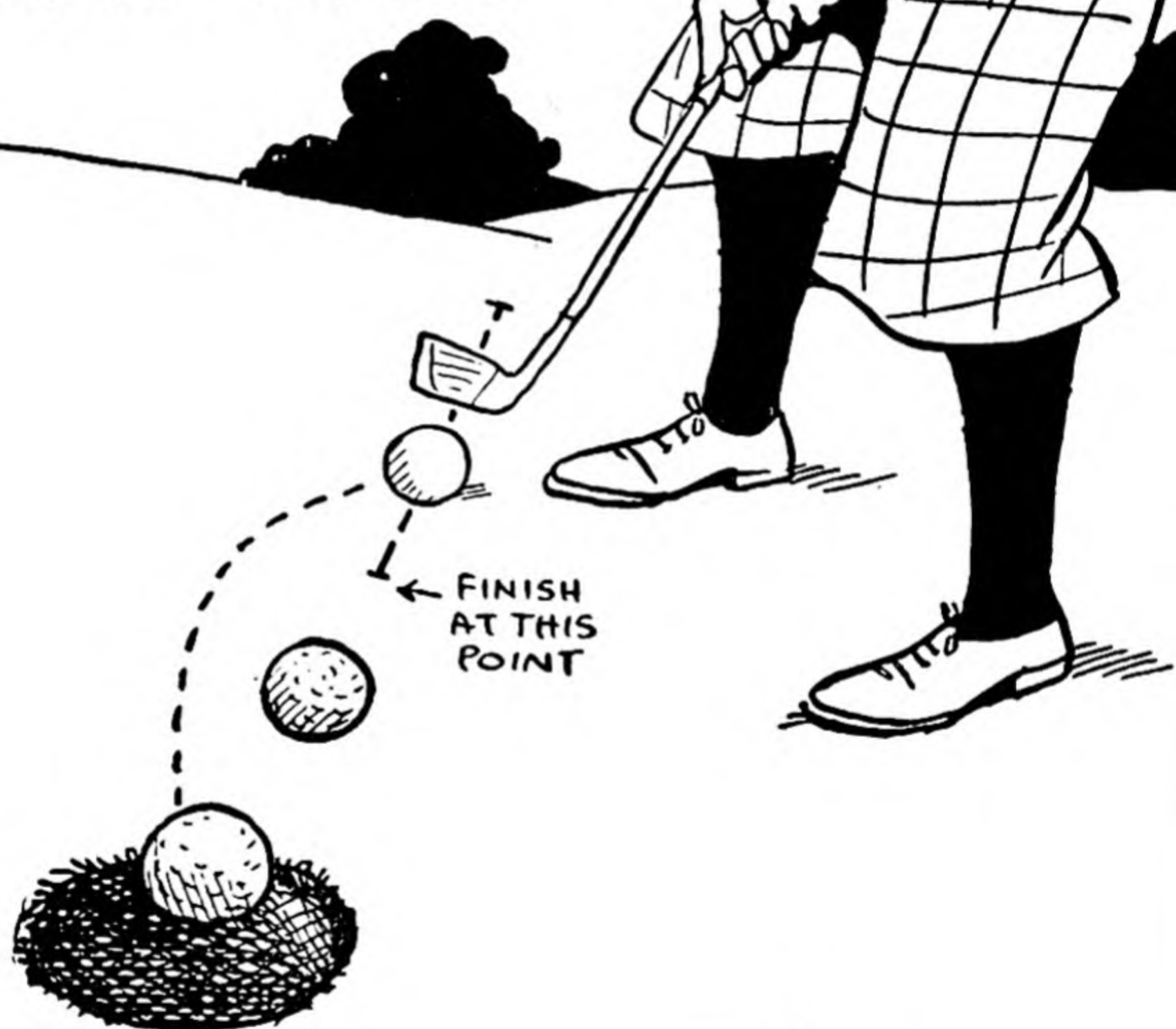
We must all take the most careful pains by making sure of the line and then hitting the ball hard enough to go hole

high, or a little past the cup if it should miss, but outside of this we can expect nothing more than a fair average.

One must not be disappointed when a putt fails to drop. Perhaps just as often, we hit a ball off the path and the irregularities of the ground throws the ball back into line and a putt 'drops that we are not deserving of. It's the average that counts.



TO JUMP A STYMIE ALWAYS
USE A MASHIE. DRAG THE
CLUB ALONG AFTER THE
IMPACT MAKING SURE
THAT THE LOFT OF THE
CLUB THROWS THE BALL
OVER THE STYMIE



H. B. Martin

THE STYMIE JUMP

THE ART OF PLAYING THE STYMIE

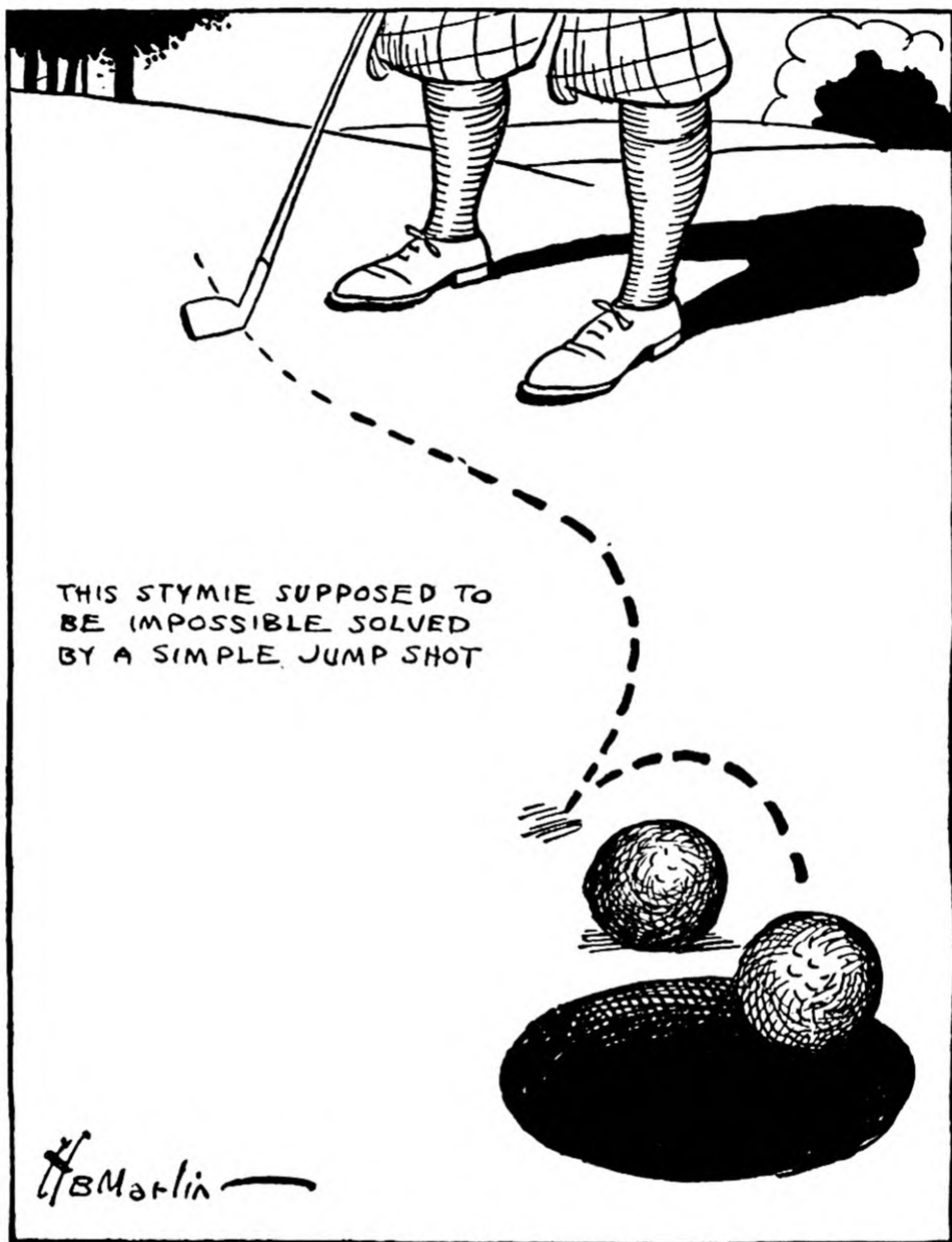


TYMIES would not be so much detested if one understood more about playing them. No stymie is impossible, although some are more difficult than others. Observe the picture on the opposite page. Use a mashie and permit the club to run along the ground. There is a rule that says one must not push or scrape the

shot so it is necessary to see that the club is just far enough from the ground to make the shot a free one.

When the ball is hit the club will of course be on the ground and it should be dragged along the grass for a few inches after that to make sure there was no attempt to raise the club. If one will practice this at home on the carpet he will soon get the idea of what is necessary to make one ball jump over the other. This is an easy enough thing to do with some practice.





ANOTHER STYMIE JUMP

USE THE MASHIE, FOR STYMIE SHOTS



HERE is no stymie shot that is impossible, at least when the putter or the mashie is in the hands of one who understands the possibilities of playing this shot. Trick shot experts have taught us that it is quite an easy thing to play leap frog over the other ball and that the chances of making it are one in four. A mashie must be

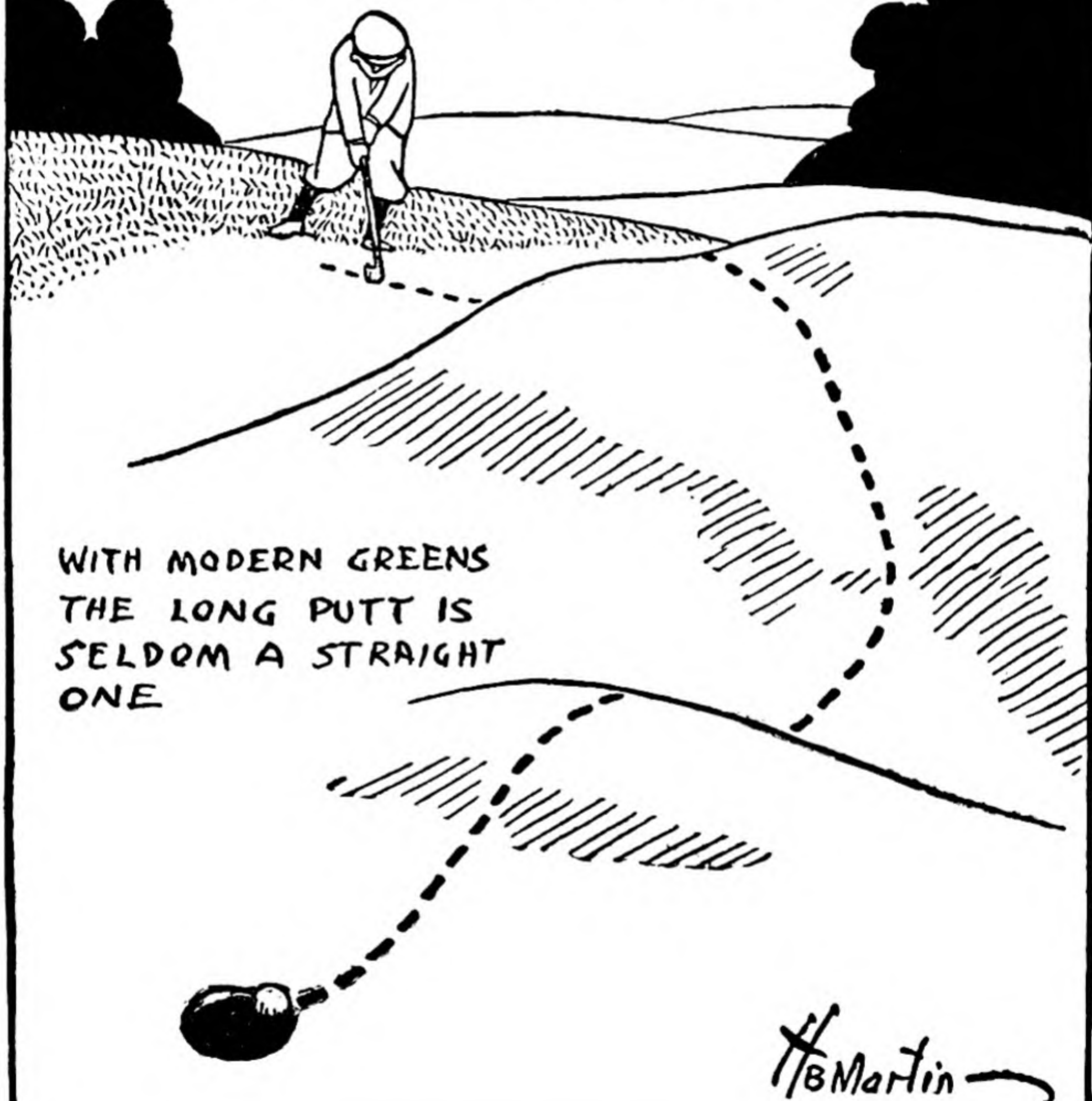
used, but it is advisable to try it and become as expert in the shot as possible before attempting it in a match.

The mashie is used also for the simple jump. The club is not jabbed into the ground but permitted to run along the surface. The loft of the club throws the ball up over the other one.

This picture on the other side is not an exaggeration. This shot was made by Hagen in a match for him. It has been made in many matches by other experts. It is not as difficult as it might seem. It is very useful when once learned, but unfortunately stymies are not played in all matches.



FREAK PUTTS ARE OFTEN THE
RESULT OF CAREFUL PLANNING—
STUDYING THE LINE A BIG HELP.



THE UNDULATING GREEN

HEADWORK IN PUTTING



WHEN one is about to negotiate a long putt, headwork is called into play. Too many golfers putt hurriedly and then are surprised to find that they are almost as far away from the cup as when they started the putt.

With modern greens the line must be carefully picked out and adhered to. This takes a little more time than most players care to give to a putt, but it is of vast importance if one is in a close match or is out for a good medal score. Green keepers have a habit of placing the cups in tricky places. Some of the undulations are hardly noticed but the careful player takes time to pick out his path and it is the means of saving him many strokes. Three and four putt greens will be rarer if a golfer studies the contour of the ground. Don't take too much time in putting, only enough to make sure that you have the line to the hole.



HOW NOT TO STAND WHEN PUTTING
THIS GOLFER BELOW IS
MAKING IT EXTREMELY
DIFFICULT FOR HIMSELF
TO MAKE A DECENT PUTT



THE RIGHT WAY



ONE CAN GAIN NOTHING FROM THIS STANCE

THE RIGHT WAY TO PUTT

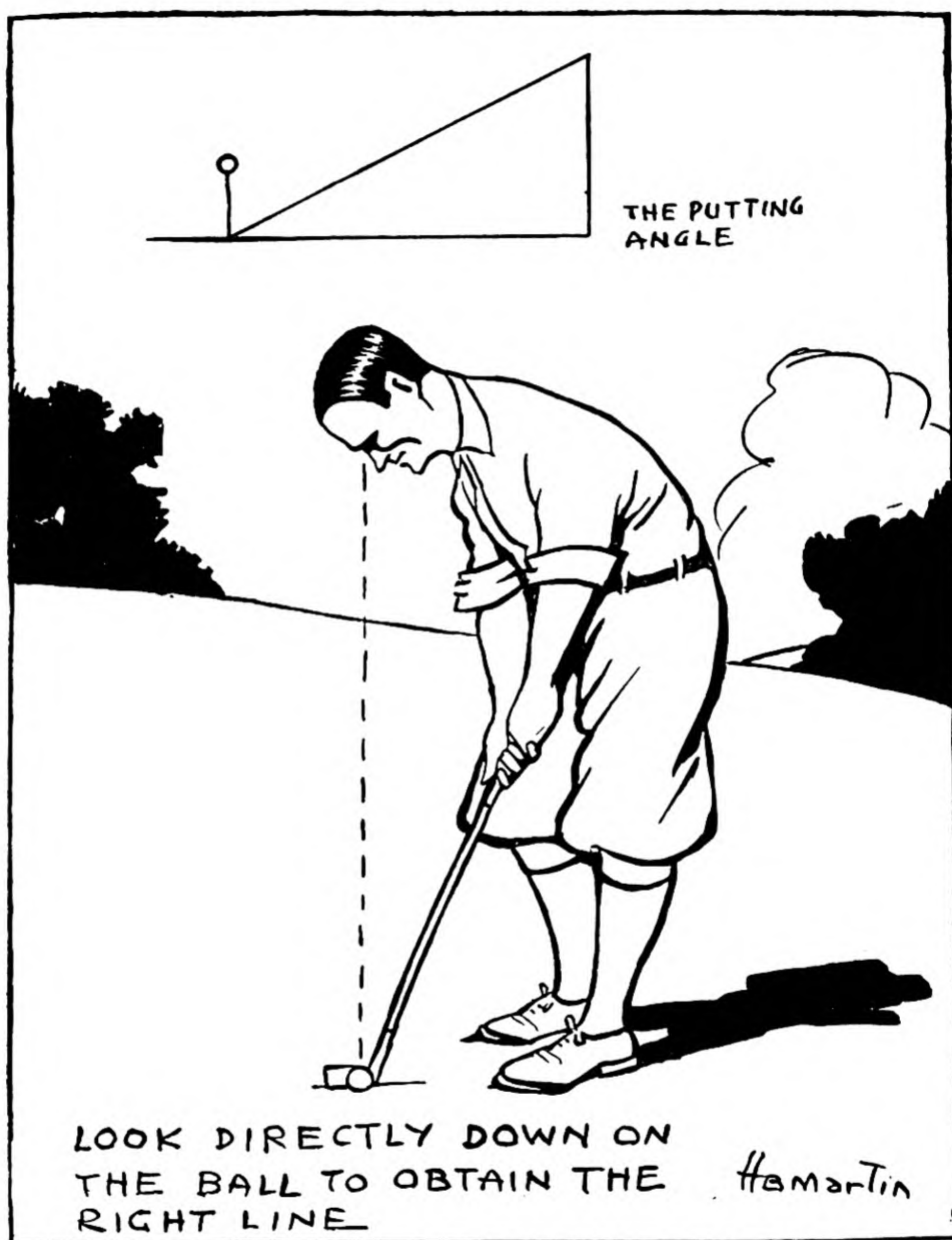


HERE is a right way and a wrong way of doing everything. Most duffers seem to hit on the wrong way of playing golf, or at least, they make the game exceedingly difficult for themselves. The golfer who doubles himself up in a knot assuming an awkward position will not only find this a handicap but he will find himself a target for all kinds of jibes from his fellow golfers.

It is easier, more orthodox, and much more certain to stand up to the ball, bend a trifle in order to accommodate the length of the club and get the eye a little nearer to the ball. Don't crouch in a tied up position as you are learning a style that is going to be hard to break, especially if by chance you should have any degree of success at first.

The picture on the other page shows the extremely awkward stand on the green.





PUTT WITH YOUR EAR ON THE HOLE

PRACTICE NECESSARY TO REGAIN PUTTING

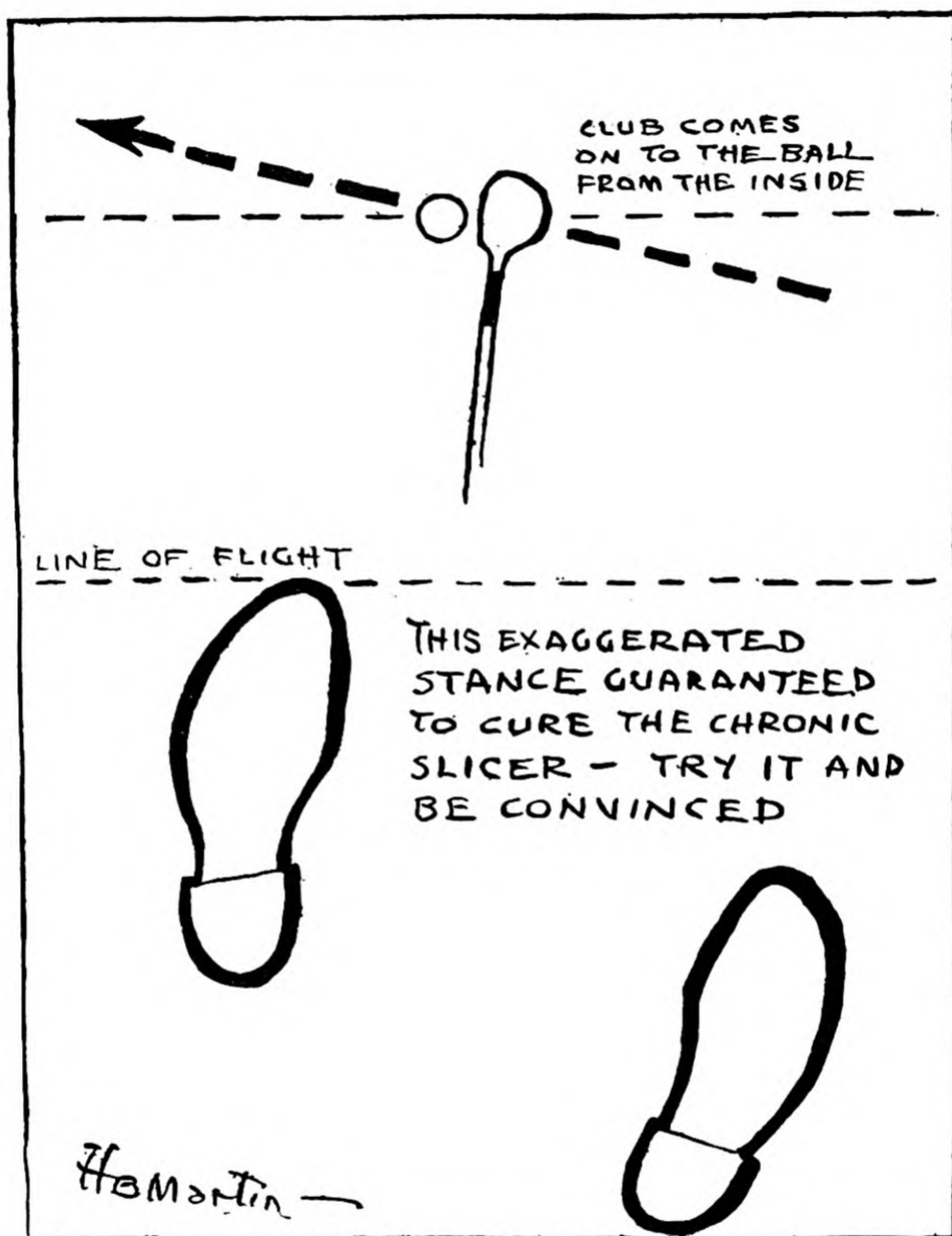


POOR putting is due more to the belief, that one is a bad putter, than it is to the wrong method. To putt well one must have confidence and he must know how to get the right line to the hole and keep it.

There is but one sure way of getting back into putting form. A little practice is necessary to get into the habit. The recipe is simple enough. Take the head of the club back on a straight line but make sure to keep it close to the ground and at all times square with the line. That is, do not turn it to the right or left but keep it facing the hole. Send the club through after the ball to insure its rolling straight. A stabbed, cut, or half hit ball will not always run true.

Charles L. Fletcher one of the best putters in the game has a unique way of instructing others. "Putt with your ear on the hole," Fletcher says: "This will insure one that the head is kept still. It is just as important to keep your eye on the ball in putting as it is in any other shot.





STANCE FOR THE HOOK

HOOKING, AS AN ART



THE art of hooking the ball has always been left for the advanced pupil in golf, but every beginner should make an effort to learn the science of hooking and slicing as soon as possible. It will make the game easier to learn and give one a better understanding of the correct method of shot making.

Advance the left foot beyond the line of flight or a hook making it easier for the clubhead to come onto the ball from the inside. There must be no checking of the stroke as it is important that the clubhead be sent on through, otherwise you will get only a pushed shot to the right. The hands are placed on the club slightly different. The right is well under the shaft and the left on the top. It is also quite necessary to play the ball off the right foot, that is, teed well back.

As the hands turn the clubhead turns giving the ball the right to left spinning motion.



SHOWING
A WEAK
GRIP ON
THE CLUB



MOST GOLFERS HAVE WEAK HANDS WHICH PREVENTS THEM FROM PLAYING A GOLF SHOT PROPERLY - TO STRENGTHEN THE HANDS KEEP A HANDKERCHIEF IN THE HAND AND KEEP PRESSING IT.

H. B. Martin

TRY THIS EXERCISE

WEAK HANDS HANDICAP GOLFER



WEAK hands keep more golfers from making a fair success at the game than any other thing. This is especially true of women golfers who find themselves unable to get a great amount of distance with an iron club.

One can remedy this by developing the muscles of the hands and it can be done quickly, too. Football players and other athletes who find their hands weaker than other parts of the body have tried carrying a rubber ball in each coat pocket and squeezing on the ball at every available moment. It is just as effective and much easier to use a handkerchief for this purpose. One can get plenty of play for the wrist and finger muscles and the grip will be as effective as if a ball were used. One only need try this to get an idea of the effect.

It is excellent practice for weak hands. Women folks can take a tip from this.



THE STRAIGHT LEFT
IS A FALLACY—NOT
SUITABLE FOR
THE UPRIGHT
SWINGER

ARM TOO
FAR FROM
THE BODY



THE ARM SHOULD
BE BENT A TRIFLE—
STIFF BUT NOT STRAIGHT

H B Martin—

MORE ABOUT THE STRAIGHT LEFT

BEND THE LEFT A LITTLE



THE effort to follow the advice of some of the experts and maintain a straight left arm has ruined many a good prospect who might have developed into a star.

When told that the only road to success lies in a straight left the beginner or duffer usually sticks the arm straight out in front. This pre-

vents any action in unison, as a little common sense will tell you that in hitting any object the first movement must come from the wrists and the next from the elbows.

It is impossible to hit a hard blow with a straight arm and those who maintain a straight left must force the right arm to do all the work. The ideal way to use the left is to crook the elbow just a little and keep the arm close in to the body, stiff but not straight. It is then in a position to act as a guide in the swing and to assist in the punch.



THIS IS THE SHUT FACE USED BY
SOME VERY GOOD GOLFERS.
THIS IS CONTROLLED BY THE
ACTION OF THE RIGHT HAND



AT THE TOP OF THE SWING

SOMETHING ABOUT THE SHUT FACE



FEW golfers understand what the shut face in golf means. The face of the club at the top of the swing faces the sky instead of the toe of the club pointing to the ground. Many well known golfers use this method of taking the club back believing that it makes a better snap of the wrist at the moment of impact.

The club is forced into this position by the action of the right hand. When the wrist is well under the shaft the face of the club will automatically open. It is not advisable to try this if one is getting satisfactory results from the other style. The really best golfers, or a majority of them, point the toe of the club downward.

This is a sort of advanced golf and should be studied carefully.



SWAYING IS NOT THE WORST
FAULT IN GOLF AS SOME THINK

WITH PERFECT TIMING
THERE IS NO DANGER OF
MISSING THE SHOT



THE GOLFER WHO SWAYS

SWAY ADVANTAGEOUS IF TIMING IS PERFECT



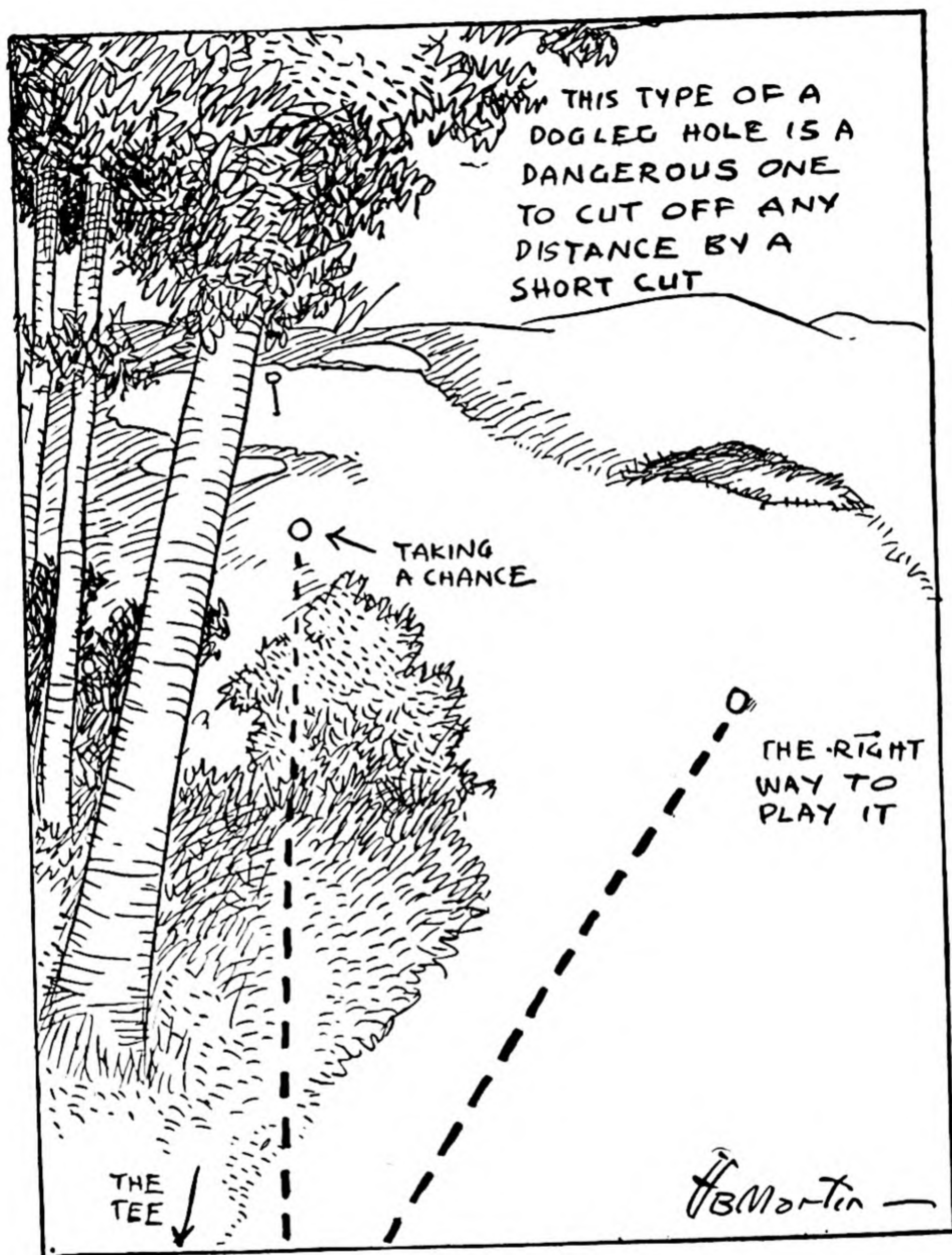
WAYING has always been considered a fault and a very bad fault, but experts tell us that there is merit in the sway if not carried to extremes. Alex Smith has always taught the golfer to sway a little claiming that the body and the club is going in the right direction.

When a golfer pivots—one is supposed to either pivot or sway—the body is gradually turning around and the ball is supposed to be hit while the turning process is going on if one obtains any great good from body action.

The advantage in a sway is that one can keep a straight line all the time. Neither a sway nor a pivot are worth attempting unless the timing of the shot is perfect. If one oversways there is great danger of missing the ball altogether.

The golfer who sways a little is apt to hit a straight ball. One must not under any circumstances sway beyond the limits. These limits are just as far back as the body will go to accommodate the back swing. A natural free movement without an attempt to force the shot.





A DOG LEG HOLE

CHANCES ON A DOG LEG HOLE

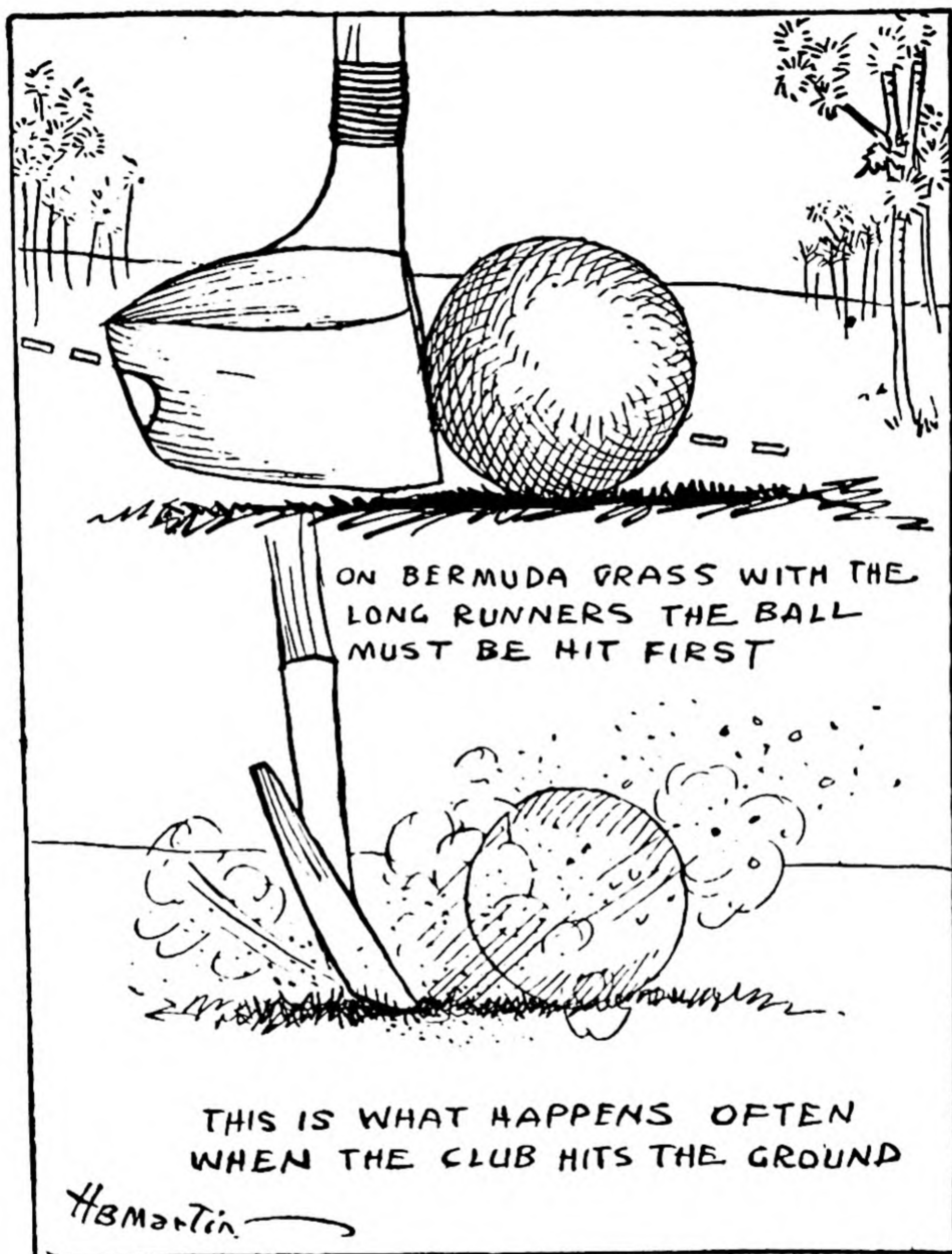


OG leg holes are common on the best golf courses. It is a fine type of a hole and difficult enough but there is the temptation to take desperate chances in cutting off distance to the green by going over or around trees or other hazards.

The chance is not worth while in the long run. A hole should be so constructed that one should come in immediate grief if he fails to accomplish his purpose. The best way is to play the hole as it is designed and make no attempt to take a short cut home.

If one plays well out he has a better chance to the green than if he cuts a corner and falls short. Usually it comes in the shape of a difficult short pitch or a bad lie both of which are deserving as a penalty.





WAY DOWN SOUTH

ON BERMUDA FAIRWAYS



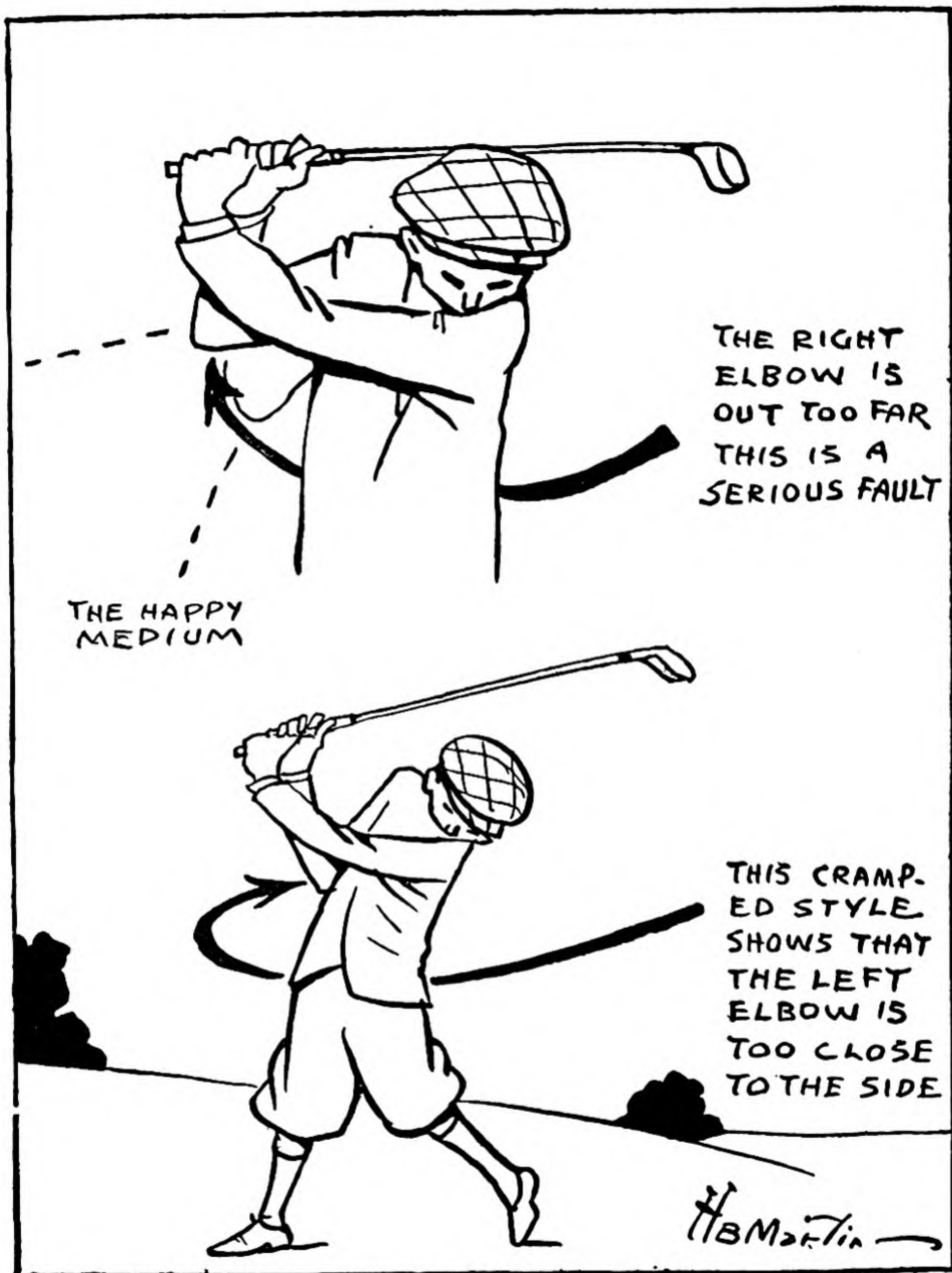
WHEN playing on Southern Golf courses it is necessary to hit the ball cleanly. That is, hit it before touching the grass at all. In Miami and other Florida courses the Bermuda grass is the only thing possible for fairways. The long

runners lie on top of the sand instead of taking deep root. The same is the case at Pinehurst another delightful southern course.

Northern golfers, who play on Bermuda fairways for the first time, dig too deep and the result is a half smothered shot in the sand. The ball runs only a short ways. The divot is hard to replace as it is mostly sand. The runners spread quickly and it matters very little in the end as the grass grows rapidly.

It is easy enough to get into the habit of playing these Southern fairways. Only a little practice is necessary for the average player.





WATCH THE RIGHT ELBOW

THE POSITION OF THE ELBOW



KEEPING the right elbow in is good golf instruction but an explanation should go with it. The right elbow should not be tucked in so close that the swing is pinched. This is almost as bad a fault as extending the elbow out to a position at right angles.

There is always a happy medium and this means that the elbow should point to the ground or out just enough so that it is free and easy.

This is one of the things in golf that must be kept in mind. The right elbow Jock Hutchison says should be pointing to the ground not necessarily close up against the side of the body. Some make the mistake of keeping it too close believing that there is virtue in that. This only serves to cramp the style.



THE CLUB DOES NOT DESCEND
IN THE SAME PATH THAT IT
IS TAKEN BACK TO THE TOP OF
THE SWING



THE DOWNWARD SWING

THE UPWARD AND DOWNWARD SWING



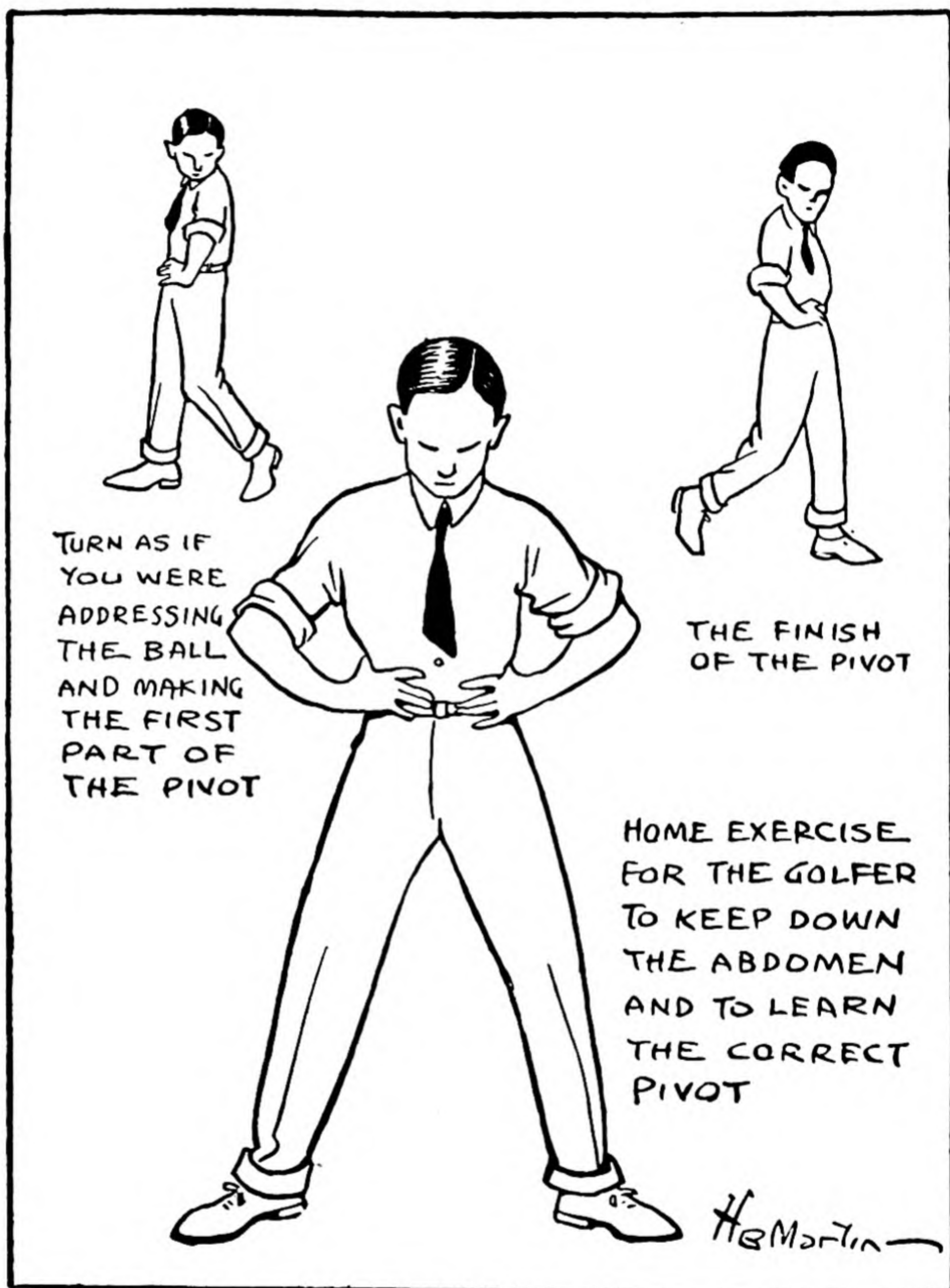
THE club does not descend on the ball in exactly the same path that it is taken back. This may seem strange to the average golfer who has always thought that the club follows the same route up and down.

We have learned from the movies that the club in going back makes

a wider circle than in coming down which is more of a direct line to the hole. This is caused principally by hands in taking the club back. It is a remarkable thing that the clubhead should be at the same spot each time at the top of the swing.

Moving pictures have taught us many things about the swing that we did not know before. Some are important, some are not. We learn by this that the swing is freer than most think. There is more latitude for correctness.





PRACTICE THIS AT HOME

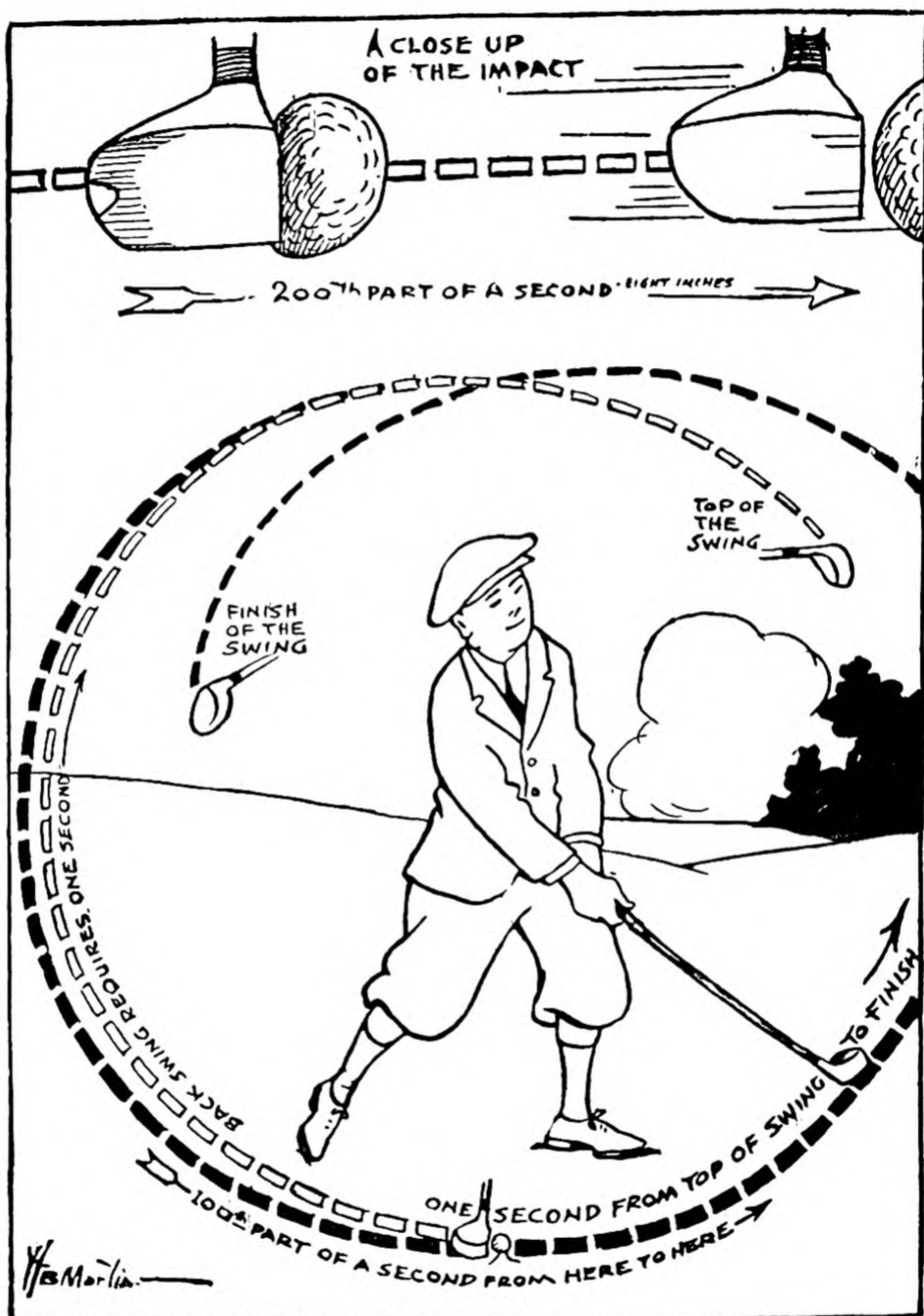
HOW TO PRACTICE PIVOTING



HERE is an idea where a golfer can kill two birds with one stone. Correct pivoting can be learned by home practice without going through the formalities of swinging a club. If one will place hands on his hips and spread his feet just as he would if he were addressing the ball he will take position No. 1. Turn to the right until the left elbow points to the position where the ball would have been teed, had the golfer a driver in his hands.

This will be your position at the top of the swing. Turn back again as you would in making the swing and go on around until the left elbow points to the front. Without taking the hands off the waist repeat the movement backward, but do so without swaying. This will be beneficial in learning the true pivot but it will also help to keep the abdomen from gaining extra pounds, which is not necessary in swinging a golf club. One will find these exercises much more interesting if he will pose in front of a mirror.





TIMING THE GOLF SWING

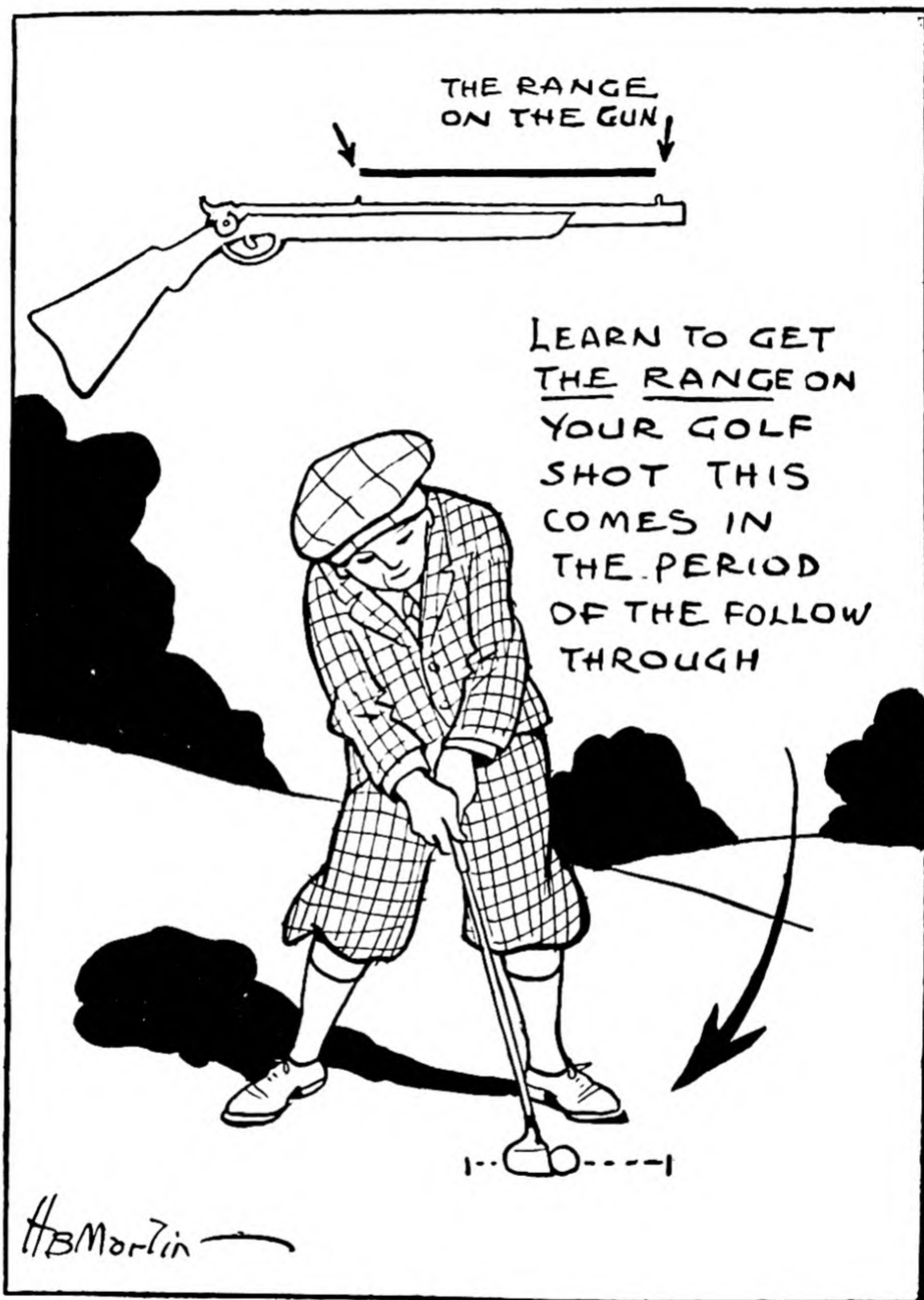
AN IMPORTANT TWO SECONDS



It requires just two seconds to complete a golf swing. That is, if the player in question belongs to the average type of golfer. This fact was determined by the movie camera which makes just thirty two photographs in taking a picture of the shot from the address of the ball to the finish.

More than half of the time is required in taking the club back to the horizontal position over the shoulders. The greatest speed and consequently the shortest time is just before the club descends on the ball. This starts when the club is about knee high. The time lengthens again just after the follow through and is completed as the clubhead is extended well forward in its effort to follow the ball. The impact is so fast that nothing but a blur is obtained in any attempt to photograph it. This is a valuable tip and one worth thinking about.





GETTING THE RANGE

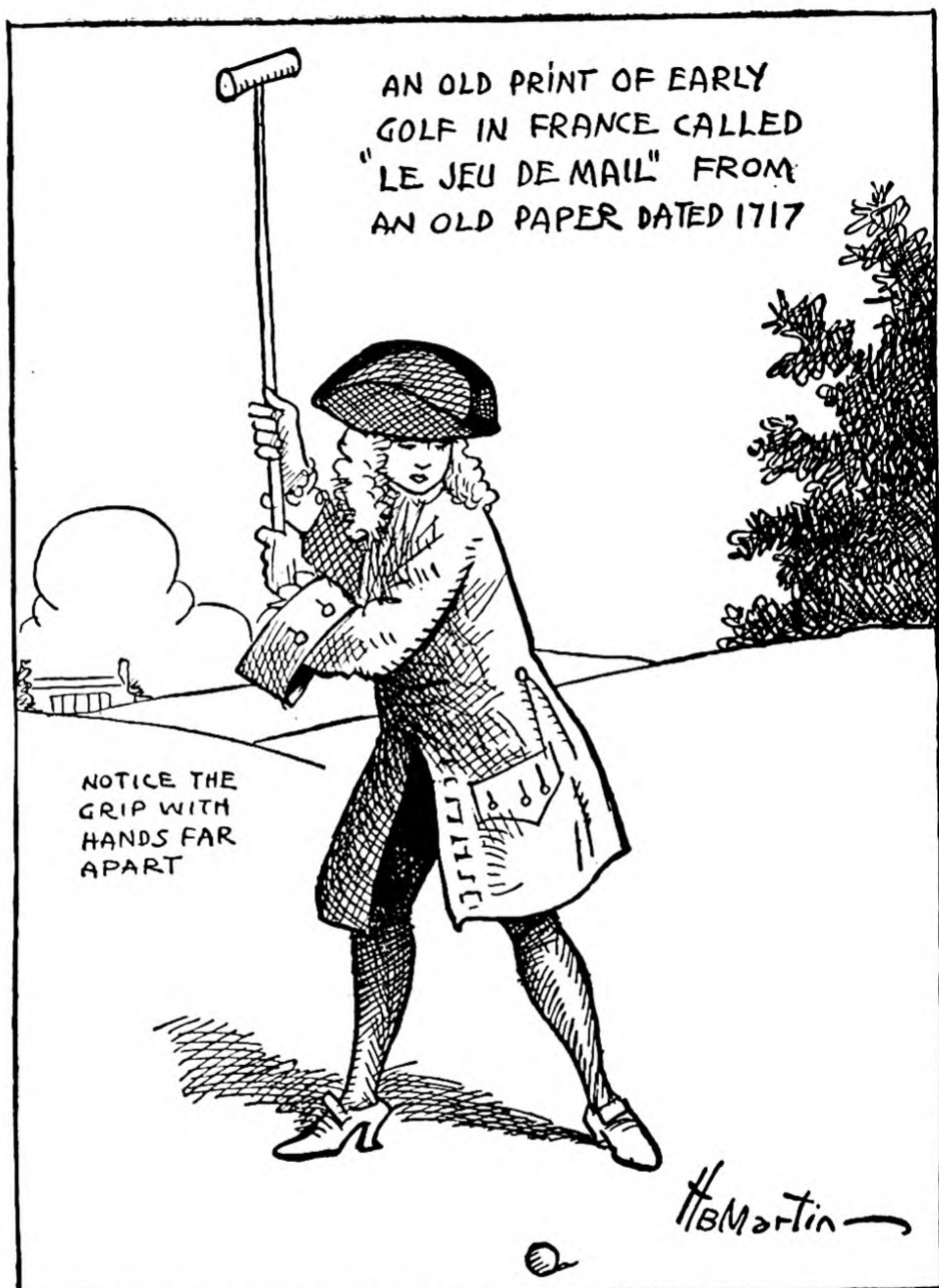
RANGE ESSENTIAL IN GOLF



THE golfer must learn to find the range with his golf club just as much as the marksman learns the necessity of getting the sights properly lined up on the gun. If the two sights on the gun are in line the bullet is bound to follow that line. If the sights are just the least bit off the bullet will be wide of the mark.

The golf club must be started the right way in order to make the ball fly properly. For example, if the clubhead is pushed too much to the right the ball will fly that way. The clubhead needs be no more than an inch out of the way to make a very wide difference in the flight of the ball. An inch or even a quarter of an inch will be stretched out to forty or fifty yards when the ball comes to rest.





HOW THEY DID IT YEARS AGO

EARLY GOLF IN FRANCE



N old print taken from an early French paper shows that golf was popular in France in 1717 but it also shows that the French, who called their game, "Le Jeu de Mail" used crude implements and went about hitting the ball in a very awkward manner.

The golf club or mallet was more like a croquet mallet than a golf club. The game was really called a game of the Mallet. It is doubtful if the players used more than one club or mallet. The game was undoubtedly golf or an imitation of golf, as the player attempts in the picture at least to hit the ball a very long way. Whether he hit the ball with the end of the mallet or the side as we hit a polo ball is not made clear.



WITH THE HEAD DOWN
THE WIND IS SHUT OFF



WHEN ONE GOES
UP HILL IN THIS
MANNER HE CAN
BREATHE FREELY
AND IT WILL BE
LESS TIRESOME

HBMartin



LEARN TO WALK UP A HILL

THE PROPER WAY TO CLIMB HILLS



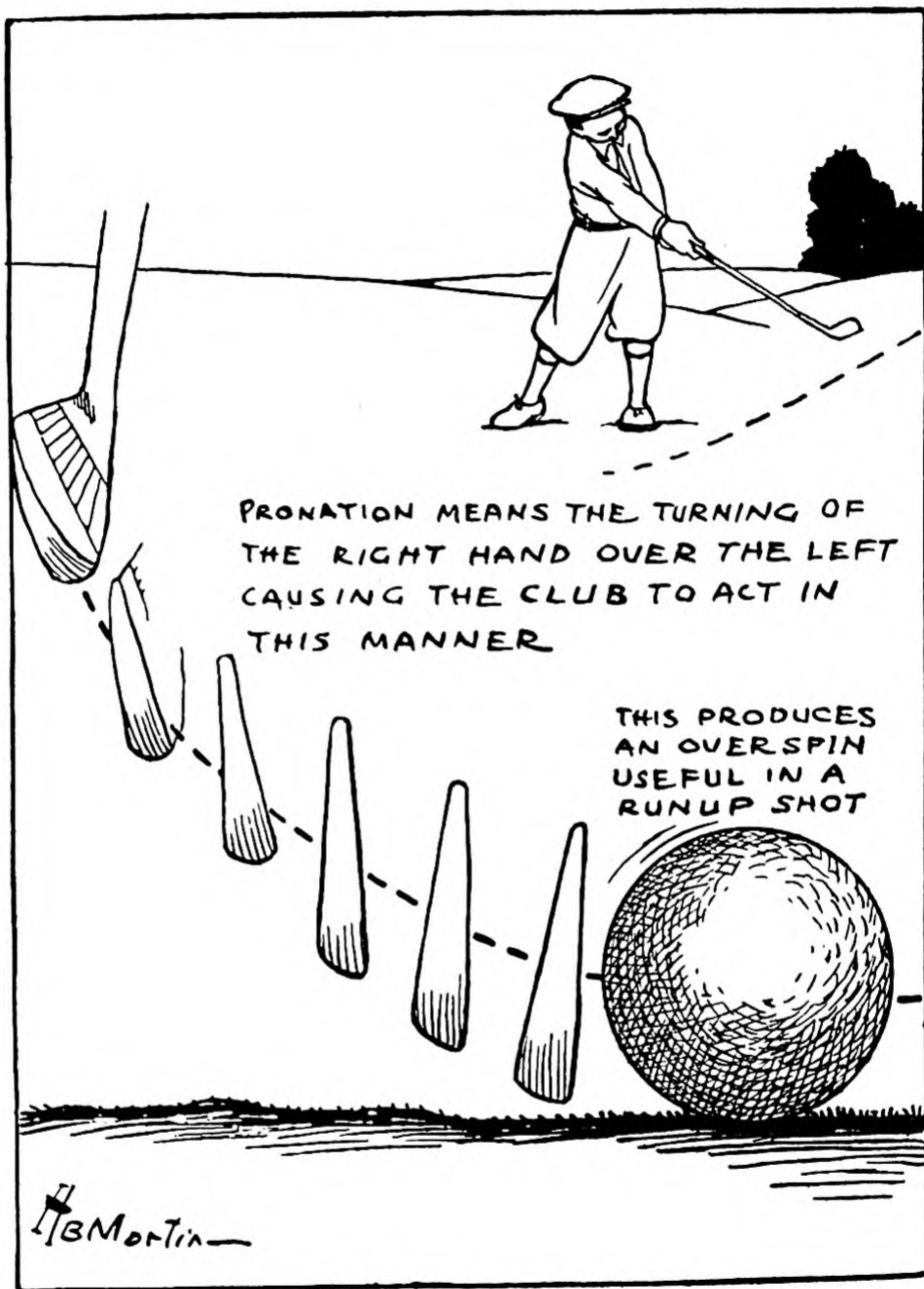
OLFERS who complain of weariness in playing a golf course where hill climbing is necessary should stop and consider their manner of walking up hill.

If you go up with your head bent over and climbing on your toes your wind is shut off and the fact that you are not breathing properly brings on weariness quickly.

Athletes know the proper way to breathe and get results on account of it. Runners invariably finish a 100 yard dash or a longer distance run with their heads in the air.

Try going up a hill with your head up giving your lungs a chance and be sure to walk on your heels instead of your toes. Don't double up in a knot.





MORE ADVANCED GOLF

PRONATION PRODUCES OVERSPIN

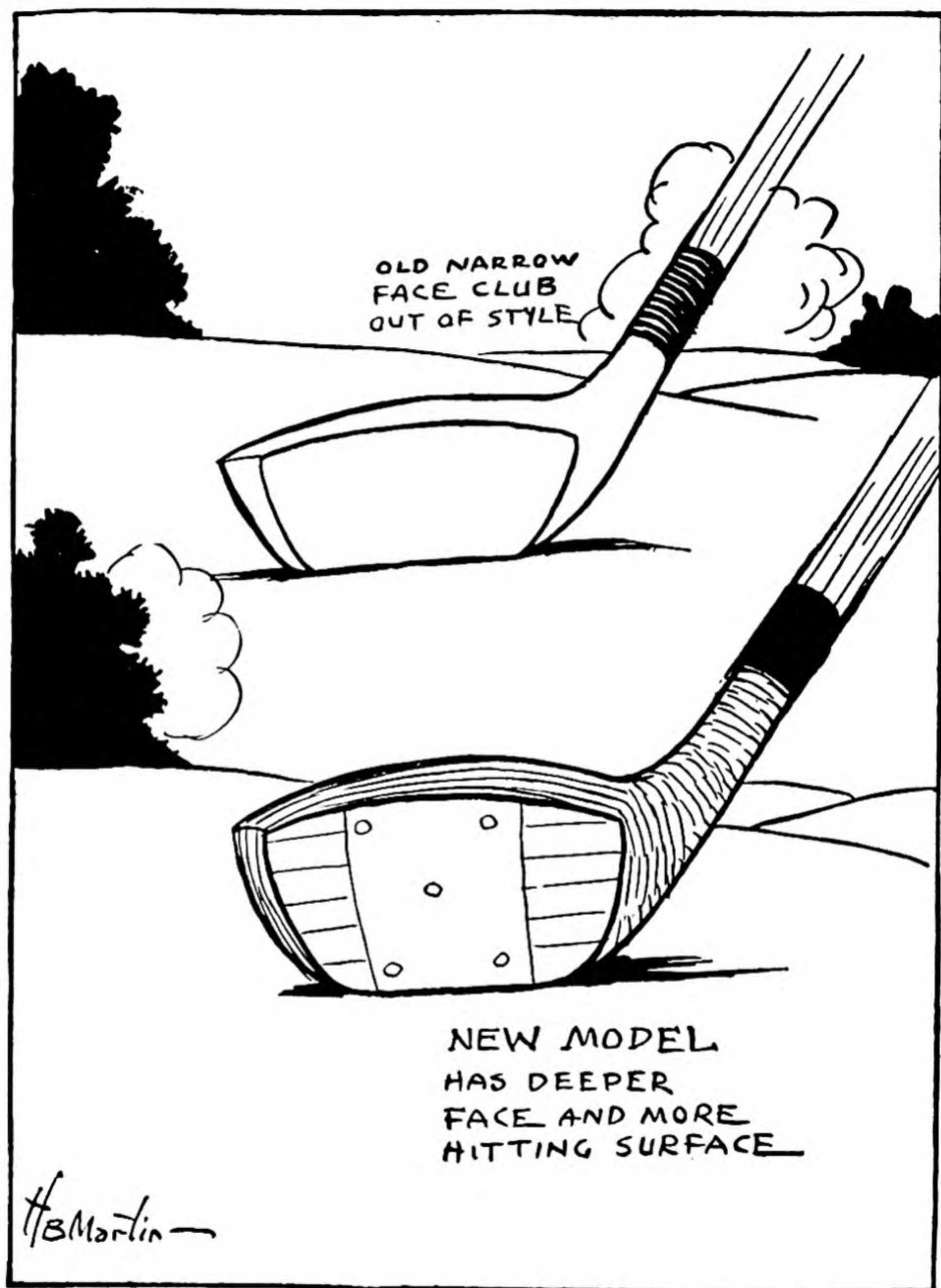


PRONATION means the turning over of the right hand as the club nears the ball. This is not a new idea in golf, but quite on the contrary one that has been long in vogue. Some of the leading stars still pronate as it produces a run that is not obtainable when the shot is made with the club descending on the ball and taking hold of it be-

fore the bottom of the arc has been reached.

Pronating is dangerous if one is not well acquainted with the shot and is not sufficiently practiced in it to time the clubhead just right. The danger comes in turning over too quickly or not soon enough. In both cases it means that the ball is hit off the line. Stars can pronate with the mashie pitch and get a very long run and usually a true one.





IMPROVEMENTS IN GOLF CLUBS

GOLF CLUBS FORMERLY HAD CONCAVE FACE

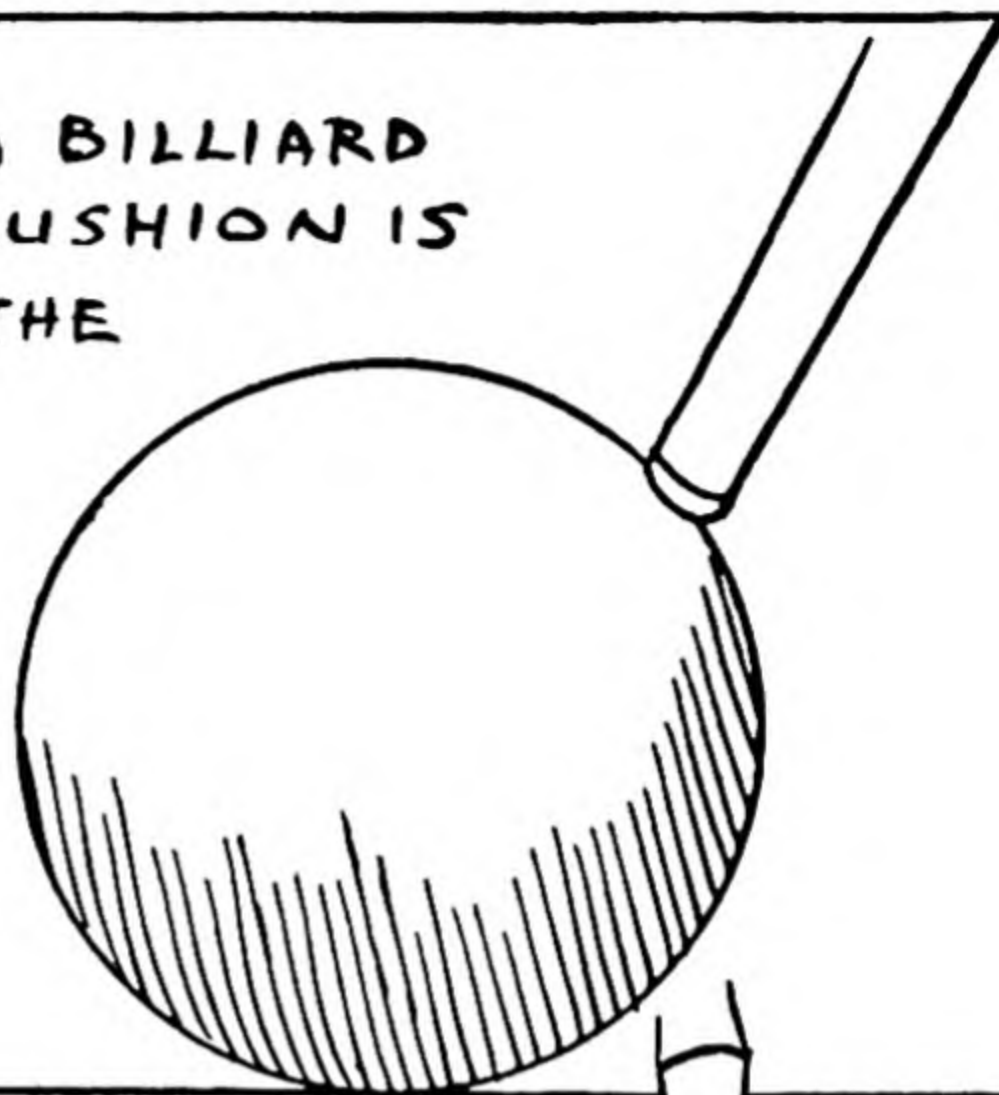


THE bulger faced club which has become so popular of late was one of the freaks of the day when it was first introduced to the game. It was a departure from the orthodox style of making clubs and few golfers thought it worth while to even give it a trial. Willy Park, the famous pro, who died recently in his old home town of Musselburg, Scotland, and who at one time was the open champion of Great Britain, thought well of the idea and made himself a set of woods with the face bow shaped instead of scooped in or concave, the style prevalent at that time.

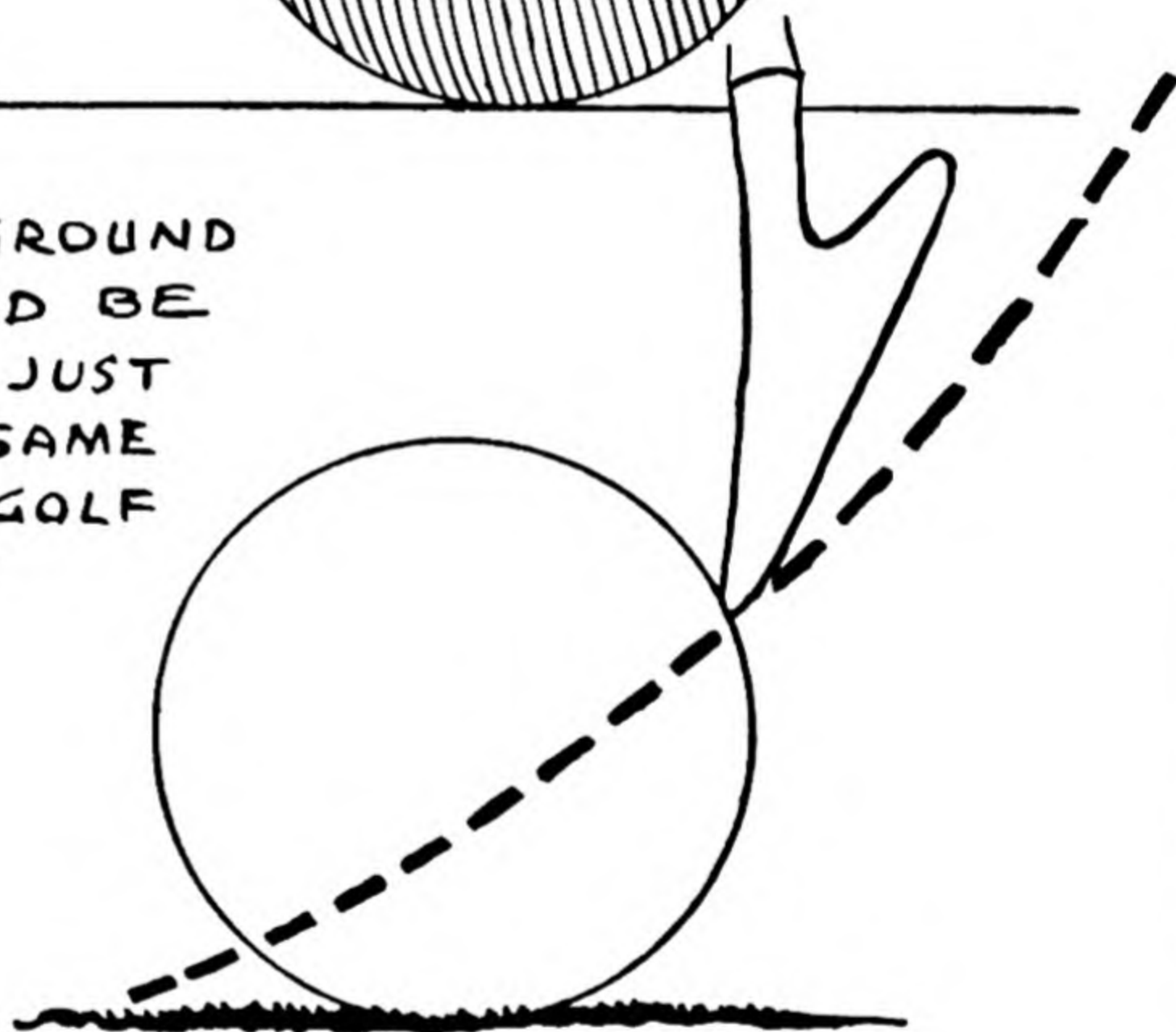
He proved that the bulger type was what was needed and now most of the leading golfers use them. It gave Park more distance and other players noticing this soon took it up. Then for some unaccountable reason it went out of style, but recent years have brought it back into popularity. The old style concave club, however, entirely disappeared and straight faced clubs or the bulger faced club took its place.



IN PLAYING A BILLIARD
SHOT THE CUSHION IS
A PART OF THE
SHOT THE
SAME AS
THE CUE



THE GROUND
SHOULD BE
USED JUST
THE SAME
IN A GOLF
SHOT



H. B. Martin

MORE ABOUT USING THE GROUND

THE GROUND IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN A MASHIE SHOT

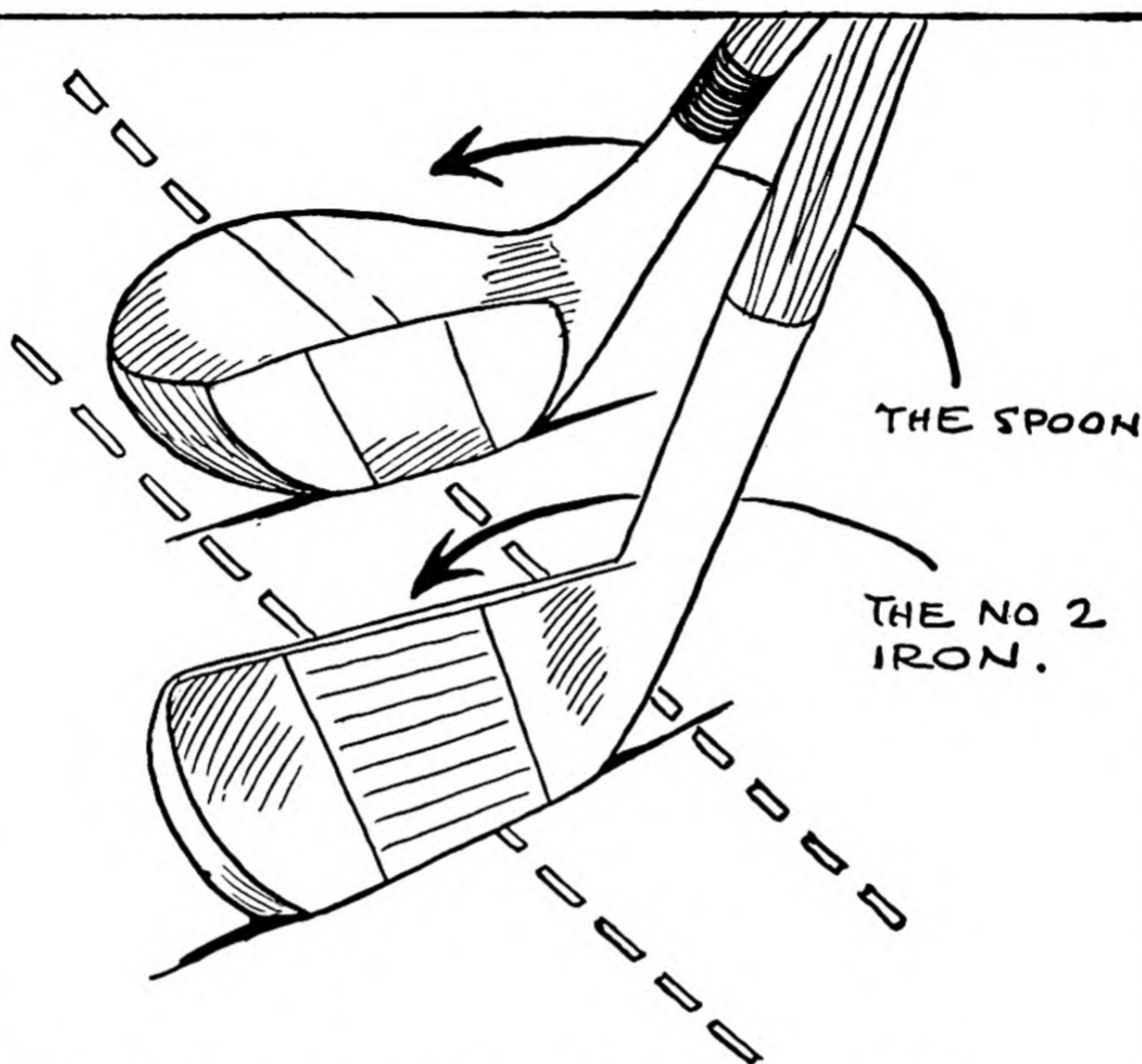


OLFERS should learn to use the ground in playing a mashie shot, especially one with back spin. In playing a masse shot in billiards, the table and the cushions are just as important as the cue.

In making a mashie shot or especially one with back spin, the ground is very necessary to the success of the shot. This is why we take a divot with the club after the ball has been hit. The club usually hits the ball about in the middle, the picture has been exaggerated here for effect.

Elsewhere in this book we have told about the squeeze shot wherein the ground did its part. This is more or less of a repetition.



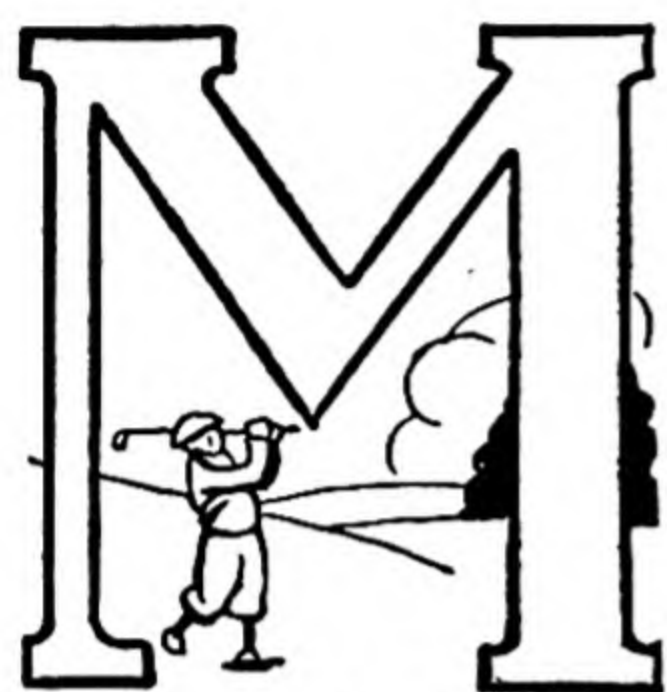


THE SPOON AND THE NO 2 IRON ARE IDENTICAL - MOST PROS PREFER THE IRON AS THE SAFEST, AMATEURS LIKE A SPOON FOR SAME DISTANCE

H. B. Martin

THE VALUE OF THE SPOON

SPOON BEST CLUB FOR BAD LIE

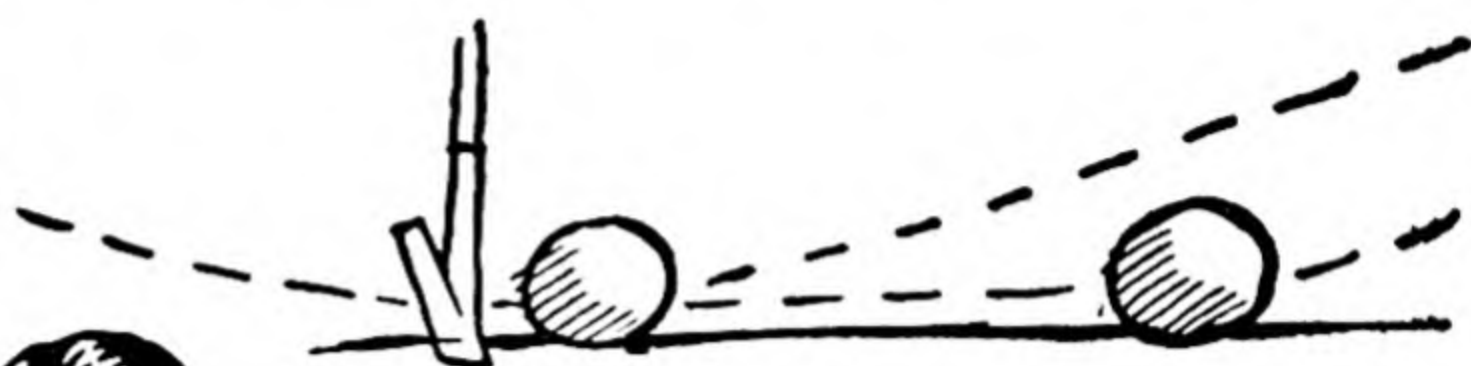


MOST golfers think of their irons first when they are confronted with a bad lie through the fairway. The midiron or the mashie is favored and sometimes it is the mashie niblick but few hit upon the right idea. The spoon will serve the golfer better as it is built for cuppy lies. There used to be a club called the "bull dog" which was half brassie and half spoon that was well adapted to getting a ball out of a bad lie. The club was shaped something like a niblick and was useful because it scooped the ball out of the cuppy lie.

One could get more power into the shot with a wooden club and if the golfer kept his eye on the ball and his head down the chances for success with a wooden club would be greater than it would be with an iron which has a flat hitting surface and is not likely to reach the spot so easily.



THE BEGINNER SHOULD PRACTICE
THIS IN GOLF TO LEARN THE
ART OF FOLLOWING THROUGH



THE CLUB SHOULD
PICK UP BOTH BALLS



TRY THIS WITH YOUR MASHIE

PLAYING MASHIE SHOTS CORRECTLY



GOLFER can obtain excellent practice by following the directions in the accompanying picture. Place two balls on the ground about a foot apart. Take the mashie and hit both balls into the air with one sweep of the club.

For beginners and duffers this will show the proper way of hitting a ball better than any other illustration. Every mashie is lofted to meet the requirements of the shot. If one tries to pick the ball up he will find it difficult. The easiest way is to let the club do it just as we make a stymie jump.

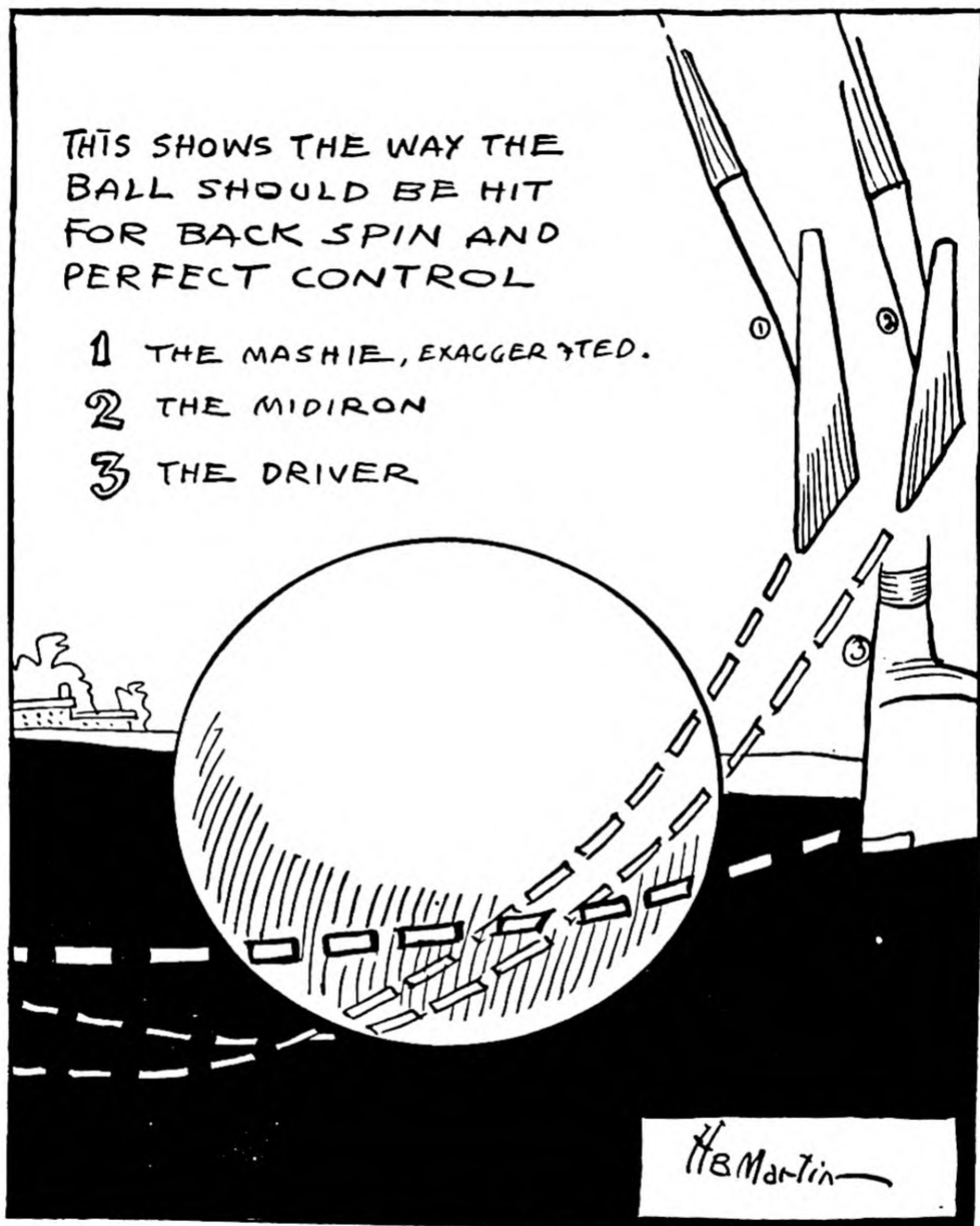
If one will practice this he will soon learn to play his mashie shots correctly.

Joe Kirkwood plays all manner of trick shots but they are all based on sound golf. Joe can send three balls away in the manner described.



THIS SHOWS THE WAY THE
BALL SHOULD BE HIT
FOR BACK SPIN AND
PERFECT CONTROL

- 1 THE MASHIE, EXAGGERATED.
- 2 THE MIDIRON
- 3 THE DRIVER



WHERE THE CLUB HITS THE BALL

HOW TO CONTROL THE BACKSPIN

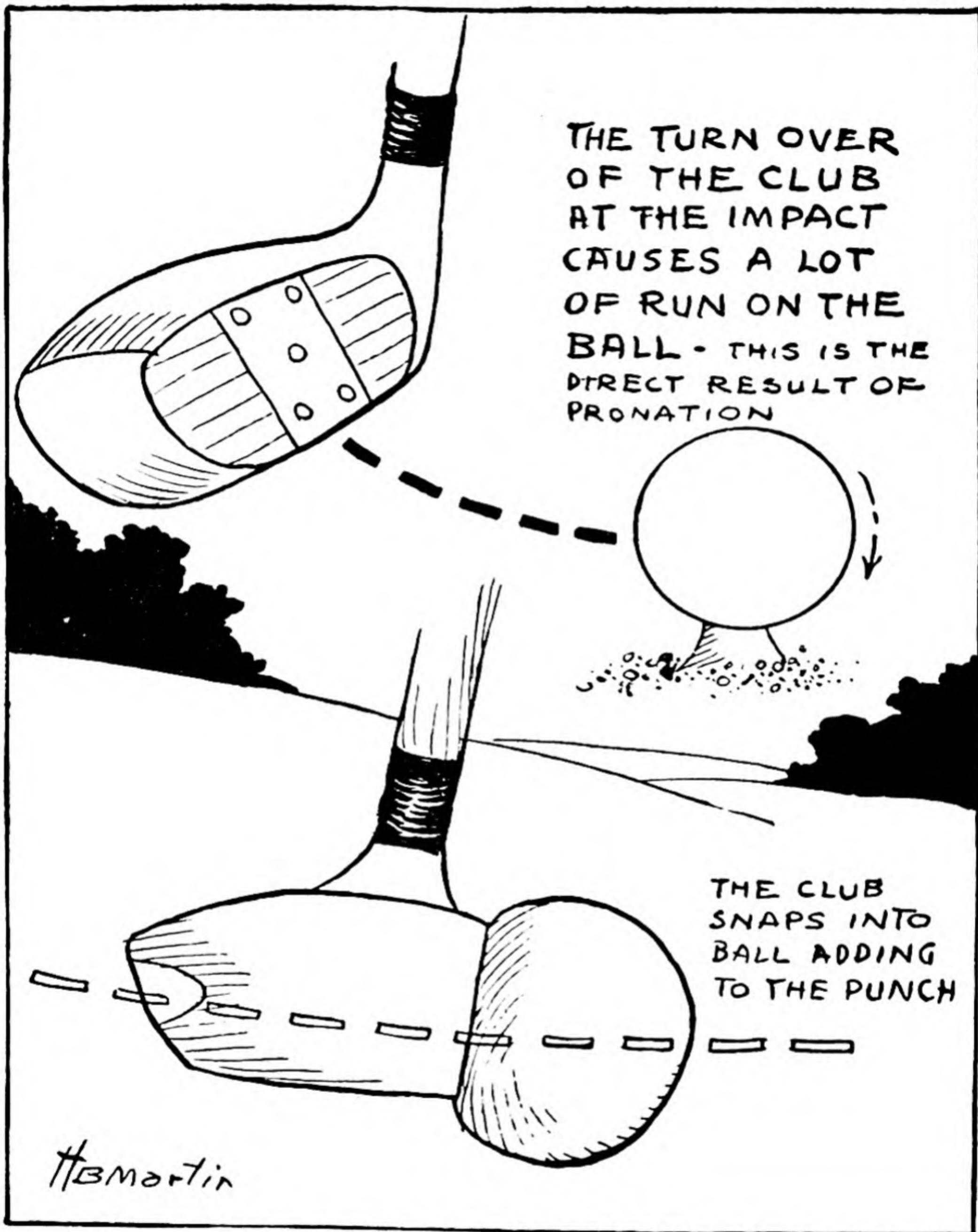


HITTING the ball and hitting it with an idea to keeping absolute control over it are two different things. The best of the pros use back spin with most shots played with the iron. There is the pitch to the green where the ball must be brought to a sudden stop. It is necessary to hit the ball well toward the top, an exaggerated idea, but one that calls for severe treatment such as getting the ball out of a rut, etc. Then there is the medium shot where the ball is hit about the center.

Some players play for a stop with the wood. Hagen hits tremendously hard and as a result gets a long carry. He hits down on the ball and the club carries the ball with it for quite a ways. This is a very exceptional follow-through.

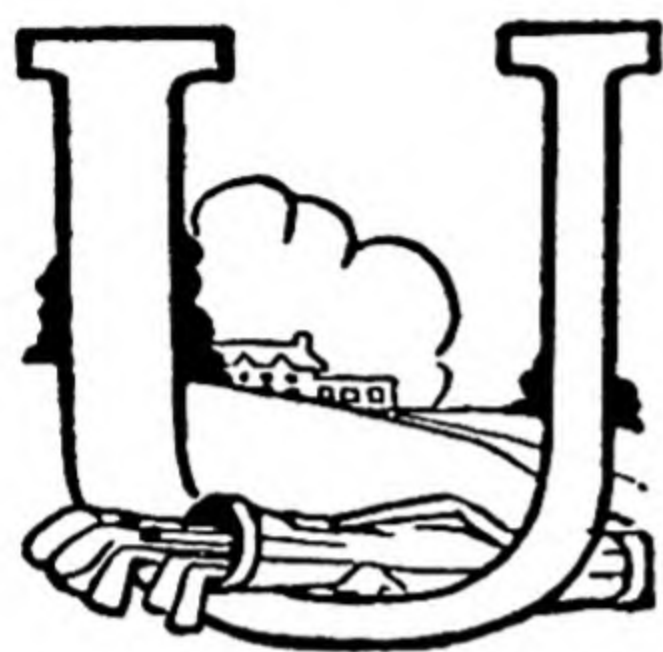
This gives the player something to think about and he should lose no time practicing the idea expressed here on the opposite page.





MORE ABOUT PRONATION

THE TURNOVER



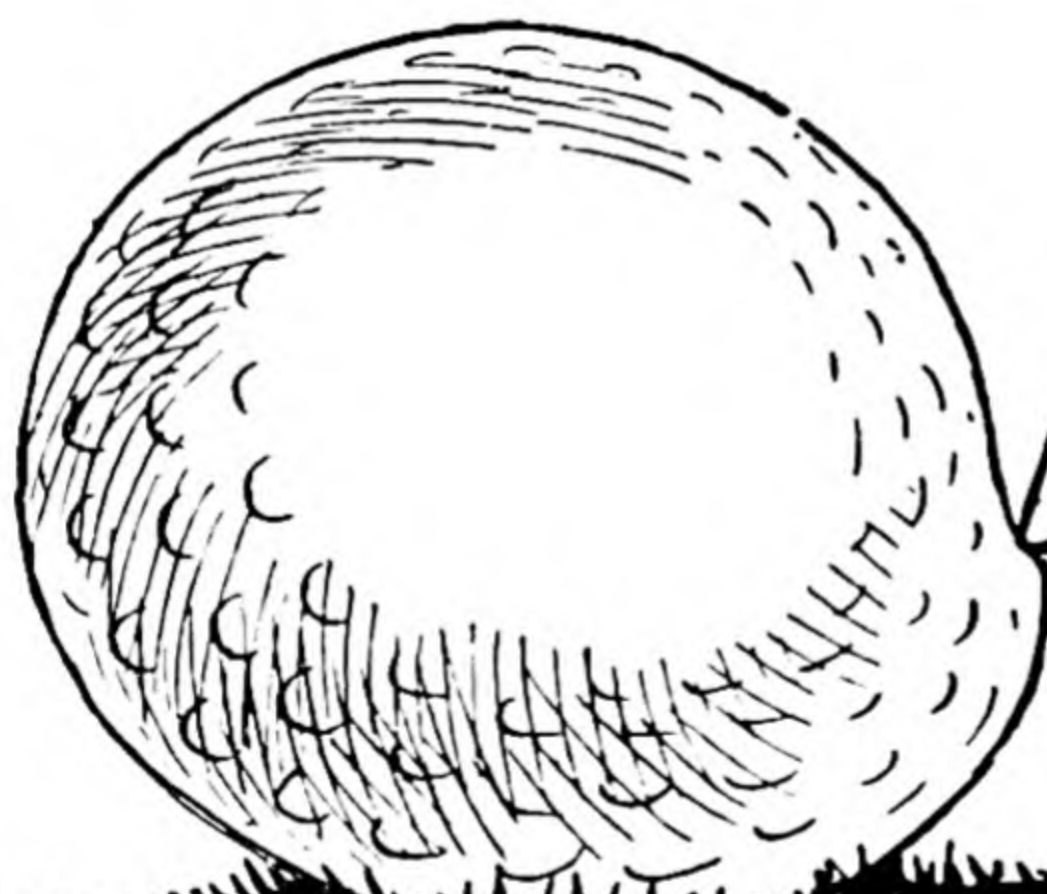
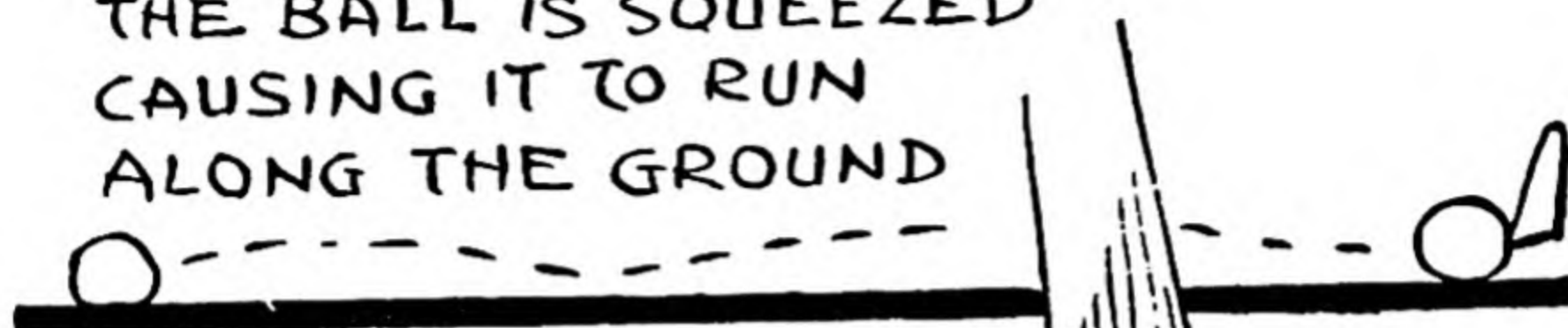
SUALLY in the summer time with the hard baked course, a long roll is obtained, and this means extra length on the drive or the brassie shot.

The club is turned back or rolled during the back swing and the same "turnover" in the downward swing adds considerable to the punch in the shot. The snap is put into the blow just a fraction of a second before the impact.

The advantage of this is that it is a great aid to the follow-through which insures direction as well as distance. There is great danger in playing this turnover or pronation shot lest one should, in his anxiety to hit the ball hard, turn the club too quickly causing a wide hook. The natural tendency in every drive is to turn the club back just at the right moment. The hands will fall into the same position, at the impact, in which they were at the address of the ball. Unless one attempts to force the shot the results will be easy to obtain, and the shot a very accurate one.



IN THE PINCH SHOT
THE BALL IS SQUEEZED
CAUSING IT TO RUN
ALONG THE GROUND



THE CLUB
FORCES
BALL INTO
GROUND

H. B. Martin —

AS WE SQUEEZE A GRAPE

THE PINCH SHOT



HE pinch shot is not as much used for golfing purposes as it formerly was. Years ago this shot was more popular and star players found it much more accurate than any other. Alex Smith is one who still uses it and quite effectively too.

The ball is practically smothered with the mashie or the club employed. It is forced into the ground and the rebound is caused by the ball being squeezed out just as one makes a masse shot in billiards. The cue coming directly down on the ball pinches it in between the cloth and the cue causes it to slide away with a spin.

When the ground is suitable, this shot is an advantage. For chipping up to the hole those who know it and understand it find it more useful than the pitch and run, which cannot always be relied upon or the pitch with back spin which is also most uncertain at times. The pinch shot is best illustrated by a person's holding a grape between his first finger and thumb and squeezing it, causing the inside to pop out.





THE BALL PLAYER FURNISHES A LESSON

BASEBALL VS. GOLF SWING



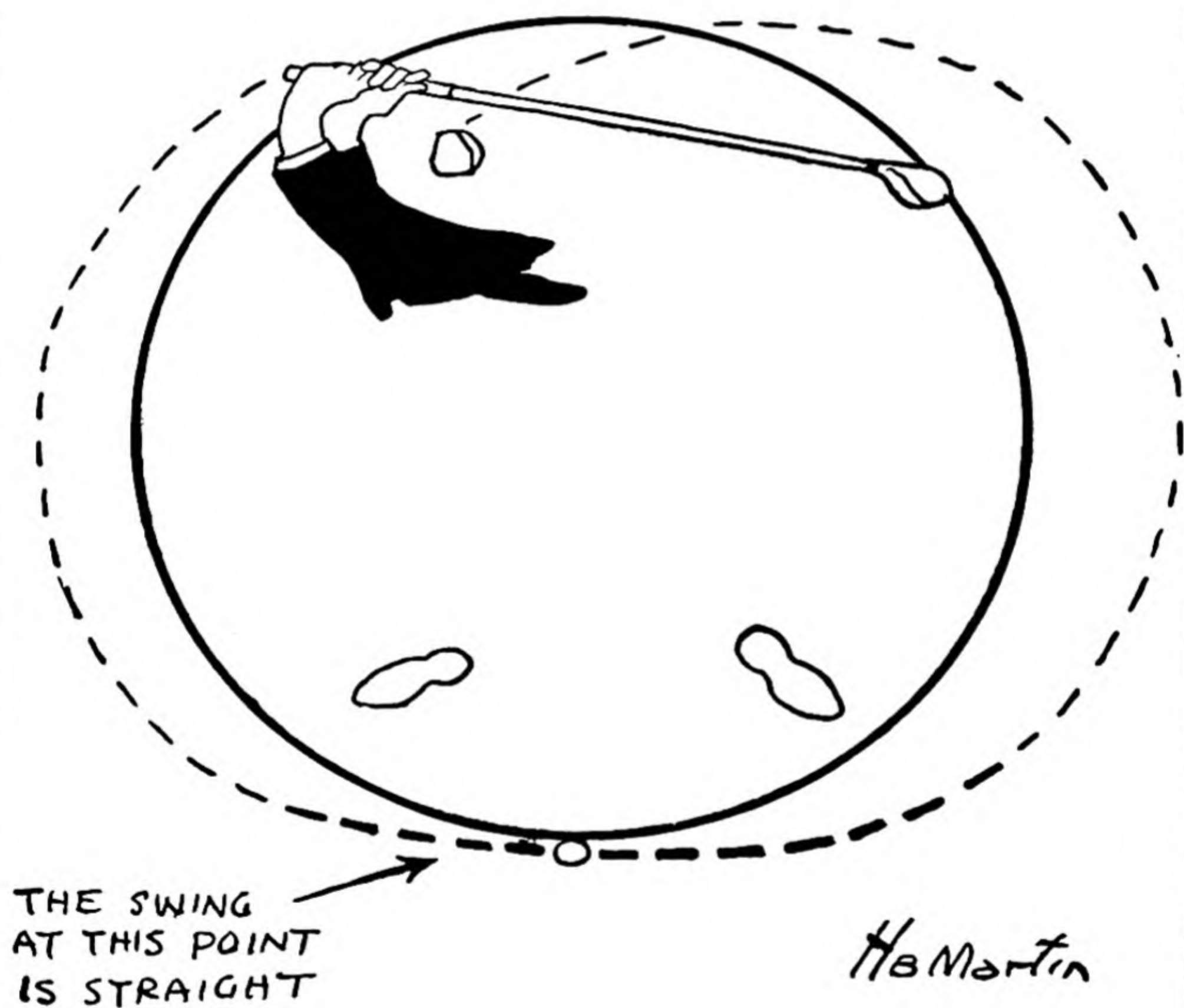
THE ball player has different style entirely from the golfers but few golfers realize the difference in the swings. The ball player uses a choppy blow or a swing that merely meets the ball. There is a collision and the ball rebounds very quickly but there is no follow-through which is impossible as the bat must also rebound somewhat.

The finish of the ball player shows that the body has not gone forward as it does in the case of the golfer. In golf we sweep the ball off the tee and there is a great difference as herein we are able to control the shot.

The weight of the body is just as often on the rear foot as it is on the other. In the picture the ball player is batting left handed. It will be easily observed that he is not permitting his weight to shift from the center line.



THE GOLF SWING IS
NOT A COMPLETE CIRCLE
THE CERTAINTY OF
HITTING THE BALL AND
THE PUNCH IN THE GAME
COMES FROM A FLAT ARC



H.B. Martin

TWO CENTERS OF THE SWING

THE PROPER GOLF SWING

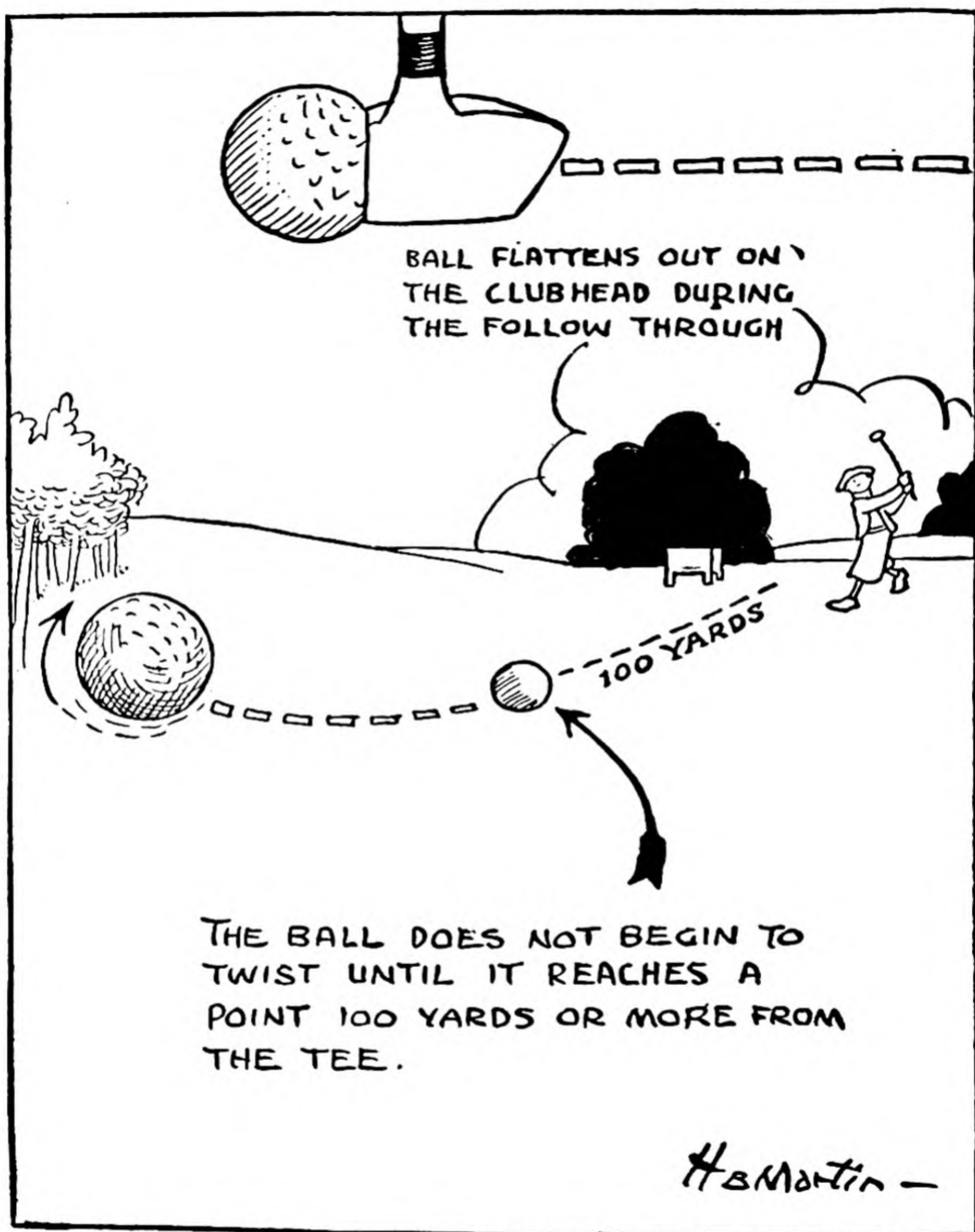


VERY golf swing should have a double circle composed of two centers. The first hub is the left shoulder. Only a semi-circle is described in this part of the swing. When the clubhead gets near the ball—about a foot or so away—the wrists take command and the follow-through is completed with the left hand or wrist as the center.

This is the secret of putting the punch in the shot. The wrists, of course, are not the hub for longer than two feet that is as far as remaining in the same spot as the wrists move with the club coming up to its natural position at the finish. The swing is no longer controlled by the left shoulder after the impact of the ball.

The left hand stopping as it does momentarily forms a hub and remains as nearly stationary as possible during the impact and the follow-through. This is what is known as getting the wrists into the shot.





HOW LONG DOES THE BALL REMAIN STILL?

HOW THE BALL TRAVELS



NLY the expert who has made a long study of the game of golf ever takes the trouble to figure out the science of shot making and the action of the ball.

It was Gil Nicholls who made the suggestion that the ball was like a dead object twisting not turning until it had travelled quite some distance from the tee. On the average drive Gil figured that the ball went out at least 100 yards before making any signs of swerving to the right or the left.

We know that it travels fully this far going upwards and the same can easily be expected of the ball that is sliced or hooked. Of course there are balls that begin to twist before they have gone ten or twenty yards but this happens on short shots with a mashie.

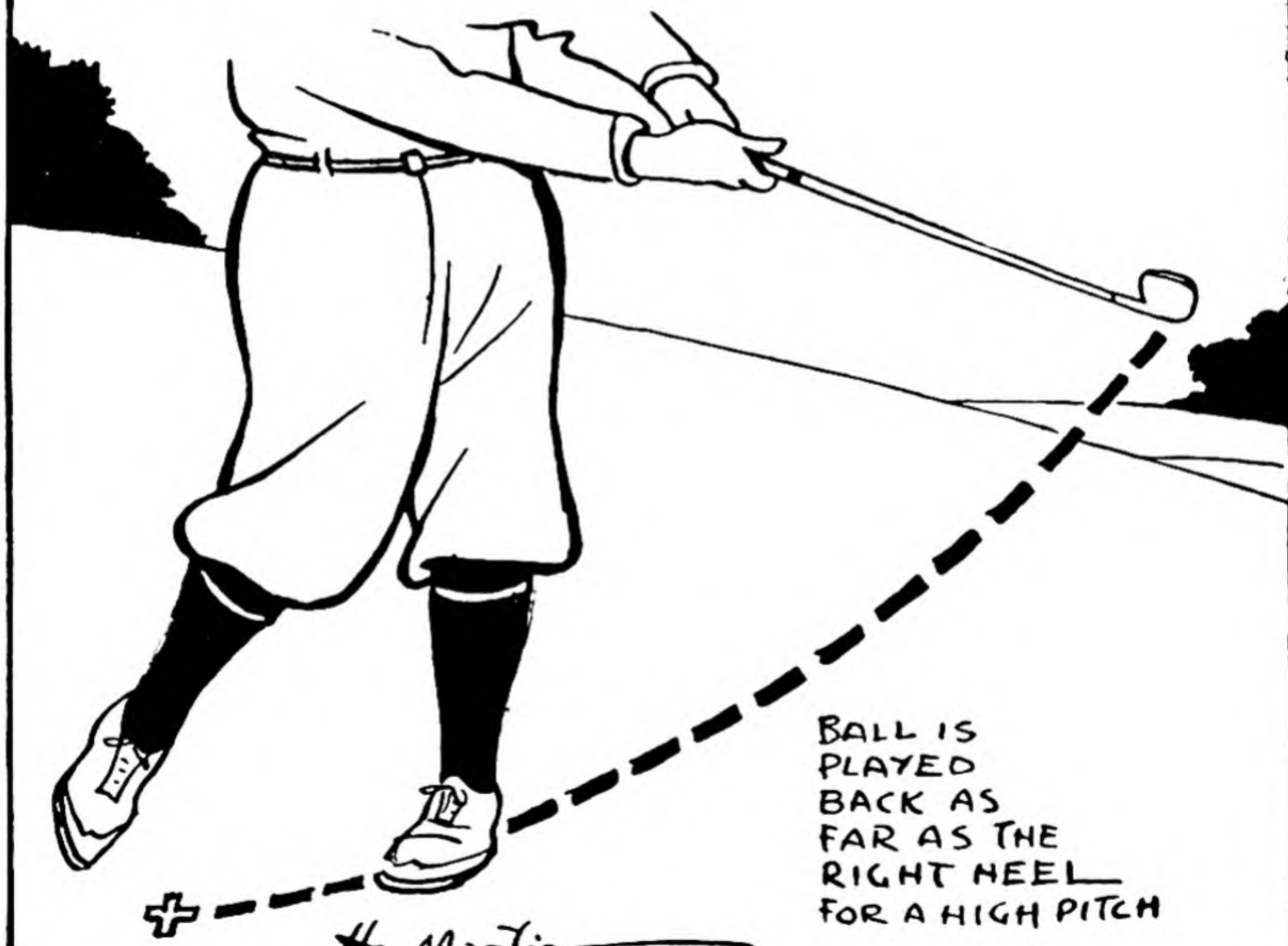
Balls that are badly sliced start off to the left side of the line of flight and finish up on the right side of the fairway. It is just the reverse with the hook.





FACE OF CLUB
POINTING UP
SHOWS THAT
A DECIDED
CUT HAS BEEN
IMPARTED TO
THE BALL

DO YOU FINISH YOUR
MASHIE PITCH LIKE
THIS?—



BALL IS
PLAYED
BACK AS
FAR AS THE
RIGHT HEEL
FOR A HIGH PITCH



H. Martin

FOLLOW-THROUGH IMPORTANT FOR DIRECTION



VERY well hit ball flies out perfectly straight for at least 100 yards in a 200 yard drive before turning or twisting one way or another. If we draw the face of the club across the ball it of course produces a slice but if the clubhead follows through as it should the ball will fly straight for a greater part

of its journey before twisting.

Badly hit balls start turning immediately. The wind acts on the ball when it is released. A ball perfectly round without indentations will duck. With well marked squares or dimples the ball holds up in the air and will not be inclined to swerve one way or the other. The follow-through corrects many faults in golf and should be studied and practiced at every opportunity.



HAGEN'S GREAT SUCCESS
HAS BEEN DUE TO HIS
SHORT PITCHING AT DIS-
TANCES FROM 100 TO
150 YARDS.



HAGEN POSED FOR THIS PICTURE

POSITION OF CLUB AT FINISH



FINISHING the mashie pitch shot to the green is of importance although not one golfer in a hundred ever thinks about this detail. For instance, when playing a mashie pitch with back spin the blade of the club is pointing face up to the sky. This shows that the club has been opened up at the im-

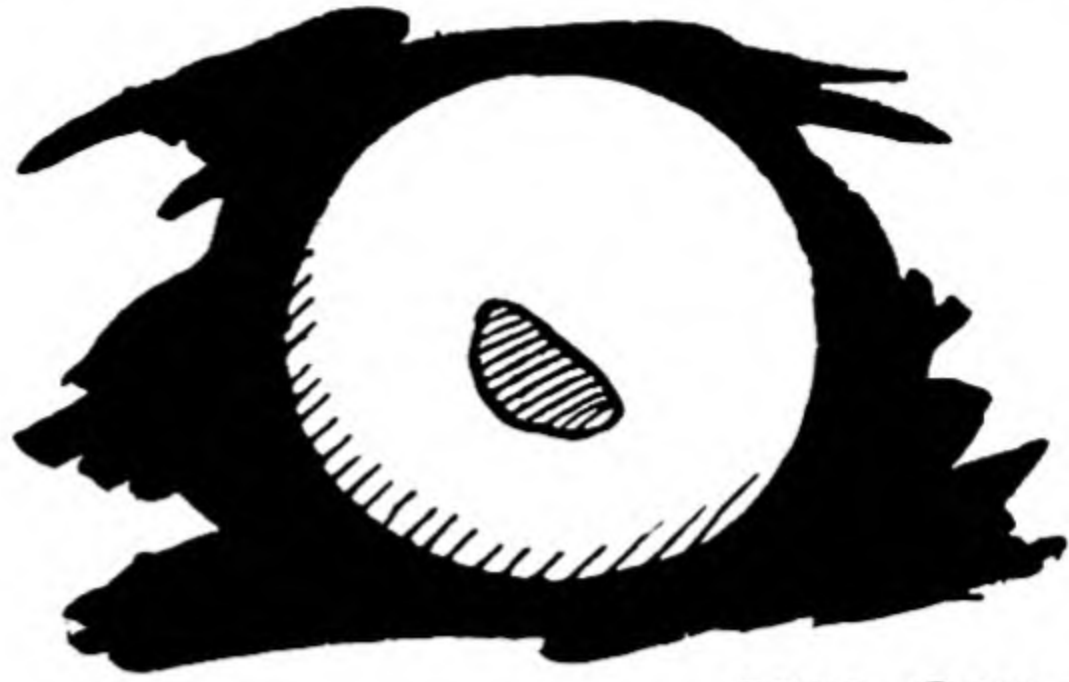
pact causing it to slide across the ball, or, in other words, to impart a cut.

When a run-up shot is needed the face of the club is not opened up. It is rather the reverse. The club is pointing straight up or the face is turned over showing that the ball has been hit with an overspin. This shot is hit off of the left toe, while the back spin shot is played from a point opposite the right heel.

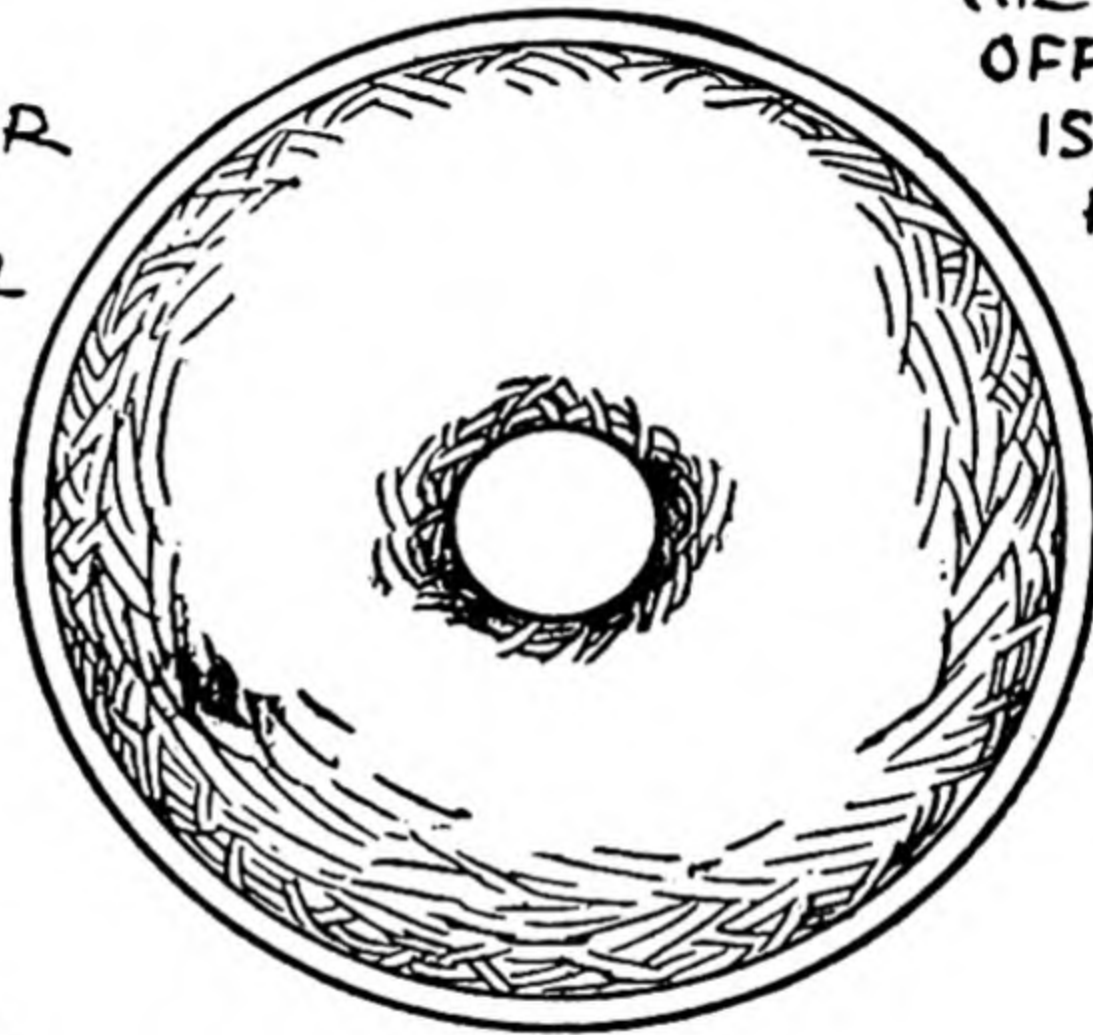




BALL WITH
NICKED COVER
IS A POOR
PUTTING BALL



THE BALL
OFF CENTER
IS A POOR
FLYER



THE PERFECT
BALL ALONE WILL
OBTAIN THE RESULTS
DESIRED BY THE
EXACTING GOLFER

H.B. Marlin —



THE EGG SHAPED
BALL WILL NOT
FLY NOR PUTT
ACCURATELY.

THE BALL WE USE

OLD BALL MORE RELIABLE THAN PRESENT ONES



OLFERS used to putt better twenty-five years ago than they do now but it was due to the ball and not the man. An old timer insists that this is true and proves his assertion by the fact that the old gutty was a solid ball and had no center while the rubber cord ball has a center that often times gets out of line.

The gutty needed to be hit harder but it kept a straighter line and then there was not the danger of the ball rimming the cup as it usually dropped in with out spinning around. If one is off his putting these days it may be that the ball is at fault as one without a perfect center is likely to take a crooked path to the cup. These balls are not always reliable for approaching either as they sometimes take a false bounce. One should be careful to see that the ball is absolutely round sometimes a glance at the little sphere will show that it is out of shape.



PRACTICE FOR
THE BEGINNER

HIT THE BALL
AND SEND THE
CLUB HEAD ON
THROUGH IN
THIS MANNER

THIS IS THE SAME
PRINCIPAL AS THE
STYMIE JUMP

HBM 2-7.10

SOMETHING MORE TO THINK ABOUT

PRACTICE GOLF THE RIGHT WAY



THE man or woman who takes up golf must learn the right way to practice. There is every thing in learning how the ball should be hit at the very start in one's career. Take the mashie and several balls out in the back yard or even on the living room floor. Hit the ball and send the club on through in a sweeping way. That is, do not pick it up or try to lift the ball with the club.

This is the same principle as the stymie jump. Put a ball down in front of the ball in use. Try to make it jump over the other one. It is very simple and easy to do if one will follow directions. The loft on the club throws the ball over the other one. The mashie must be handled as a putter. When using a putter you do not try to lift the ball up but let the club run along the surface of the ground.





THE SHORT MASHIE PITCH
[242]

PERFECT YOUR SHORT GAME

MOST golfers fail to perfect a good short game because they have no accurate system of handling the mashie or mashie niblick. Of all classes of golfers, professionals alone stand out as expert in this line.

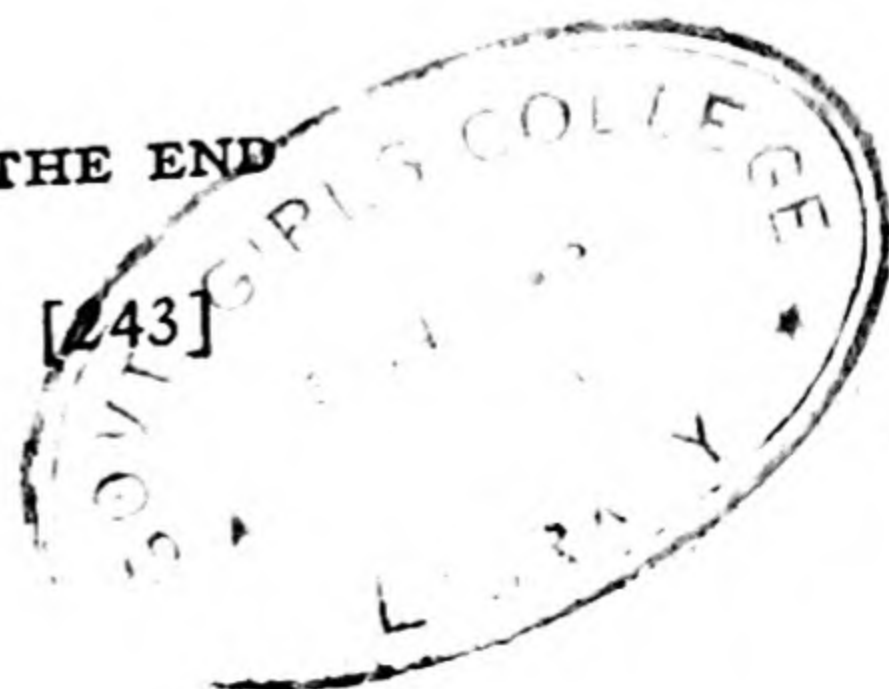
The picture shown here is that of Walter Hagen making an actual shot in the British open championship. This picture is well worth a careful study. We see him at the finish of a 100-yard pitch shot, in which the utmost accuracy is required, as Walter is not merely trying to put the ball somewhere on the green, but is trying to lay it dead to the pin.

The club was not taken back very far, because a long back stroke is not necessary in a short shot. The important point about the finish is that the right knee as well as the club is pointing directly to the spot where Hagen intends to drop the ball.



THE END

[243]



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